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THE INDIAN WAR.

News at Last from General Crook.

Within a Day's March of the Savages.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The *Tribune's* special from Fort Lincoln gives further details of the Little Horn fight, in which it says: Sitting Bull was killed, also a white named Wilburn, Sitting Bull's chief adviser. Four companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, consisting of twelve officers and 140 men, have arrived at Ft. Lincoln and will leave for Terry's command on Sunday. The wounded are recovering, and there will be no more deaths. It is thought Sitting Bull's band obtained nearly $20,000, the soldiers having just been paid.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 14.—Negotiations have been making for some time through Captain Nickerson, of General Crook's staff, with the Utes, who are old enemies of the Sioux, and have often proposed attacks upon them, to secure their co-operation in the present movement against the Northern hostile Sioux. M. M. Curtis, of Rawlins, who had been dispatched to the reservation to bring in the detachment, returned to-night and telegraphed to Captain Nickerson as follows: In obedience to your dispatch of June 27, I proceeded to gather up the Indians. I went as far as White river Agency, Colorado, and was successful until stopped by E. H. Danforth, United States Indian Agent, who forbid me taking an Indian from the reservation until he was authorized to let them go by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Douglass, head chief at the agency, said "tell General Crook I would like to go."

General Merritt's Fifth Cavalry arrived at Fort Laramie to-day, and will move north *via* Fetterman to join Crook, from whom no additional news has been received, although no fears are entertained of the safety of his command. Custer's late action has had the effect to take the courage out of the couriers, and now none can be had to make the trip with a message for Crook.

CHEYENNES LEAVE THE AGENCIES TO JOIN THE HOSTILE SAVAGES.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Wild rumors prevailed in this city this evening to the effect that information had been received from the plains that a portion of General Crook's command had been cut off and massacred by the Indians. Inquiry at General Sheridan's headquarters at a late hour showed that the Lieutenant General was in receipt of dispatches, but that the report of the slaughter was entirely unfounded. These dispatches state that a party of about one hundred Cheyennes and large body of Sioux left the Red Cloud Agency for the purpose of joining the hostile bands in the North. General Merritt, who has been pushed on to Rawhide creek, in front of Laramie, had been ordered to intercept these bands, and prevent their forming a junction with Sitting Bull. Merritt, it is supposed by this time is still waiting for reinforcements, and he estimates the Indians in his vicinity as three to one. No fights are reported since Custer and Reno's encounter.

NEWS AT LAST FROM GENERAL CROOK—NARROW ESCAPE OF A RECONNOITERING SQUAD.

CHEYENNE, July 15.—The following was received here to-night *via* Fort Fetterman from General Crook's camp at Cloud Peak, dated July 12: "Three soldiers, couriers from General Terry at the mouth of the Big Horn, have just arrived. General Terry's dispatch to General Crook confirms the news of Custer's fate, and implies very very plainly that had General Custer waited one day longer General Gibbon would have joined him. General Terry is anxious for General Crook to push on and make plans and execute them regardless of rank.

"The Indians are still hovering about the Little Big Horn, one day's hard march from here. Monday night our camp was every night of late, and tried to burn us out by setting the grass on fire all around. On the 6th inst. Lieutenant Sibley, Second Cavalry, and Privates Donnell and Fogle, of Gruard and Baptiste Pouenier as scouts, went on a reconnoissance, were discovered, surrounded and followed into the timber of the Big Horn Mountains, where, by hitching the horses to trees and abandoning them, the men were enabled to escape on foot by way of a ravine in the rear. These at all gun heads and by firing this diversion saved the camp from a grand attempt at stampede or capture. The Snake Indians, 200 strong, joined us here yesterday, and while the lines were some soon, no offensive operations will be likely to take place until the arrival of the Fifth Cavalry from Cheyenne Crossing. They were from 3 to 4 days' rations. Crows are due from Fort Fetterman. The health of the command is good. General Gibbon's reserve forces were met by victorious Sioux dressed in Custer's clothes, armed and mounted on their horses, who fired into the soldiers. The Indian village possesses evidence of white men's presence, kegs of whisky, etc., being found. Signal fires, supposed to be in reference to the incoming wagon train, are visible to the east of Crook's camp on the extreme south waters of the Tongue river."

A REGIMENT OF NEGROES OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Representative Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky, has received the following letter, dated Louisville, July 4th:

DEAR SIR—As this is the centennial year of American independence, I desire to let the world see that we colored men were once soldiers of the "lost cause" are not deficient in patriotism. Will you be kind enough to intimate to the President that I offer him the services of a full regiment, composed exclusively of ex-Confederates, to avenge Custer's death. I have crossed frequently with his command in the past. You know me and know my ancestry, and this is the reason I apply to you for this. Believe me very truly yours to command,

WILLIAM H. HOWAN.

INSURANCE ON LIVES OF GENERAL CUSTER AND HIS OFFICERS.

General Custer and five of his officers were insured in the New York Life Insurance Company as follows: General Custer, $5,000; Captain Yates, $5,000; Captain Keogh, $10,000; Lieutenant Calhoun, $5,000; Lieutenant Crittenden, $10,000, and Lieutenant Porter, $5,000—in all $40,000. As these insurances were effected under a special provision made by the company named for the benefit of army officers, there will be no trouble about a prompt settlement of the claims, notwithstanding they were killed in battle with Indians.

A STAMPEDE OF SETTLERS—A MASSACRE APPREHENDED.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Advices from St. Paul state that for a week past, since the publication of the news of General Custer's battle, there has been much uneasiness in some of the frontier localities in that State regarding the Indians. First a band of Otter Tail Indians of the Chippewa nation appeared at a point some twenty miles off the reservation, and attracted attention by an unusual manifestation of independence, on many occasions reaching insolence, in their demands upon the settlers for food and shelter. Next came reports of bands of forty to fifty braves in the vicinity of Breckinridge, and when it was known that the Sissetton Sioux had left their reservations of different bands of Chippewas only a week previously much alarm was felt. It is known that unfriendly relations have for years existed between the Sioux and Chippewas, and to have a general scattering of the latter ensue immediately after the burying of the hatchet by the former was noted as peculiarly significant. These movements were all in the northern part of the State. At this writing the scare has already broken out in the southwestern counties, and people are leaving the Lake Shetek country in Murray county in great numbers. Lake Shetek was the scene of much bloodshed in the massacre of 1862, and a single Indian has been known to stampede an entire settlement then since, so timid are some of the settlers who remember the tomahawk. About one hundred families came into the little town of Worthington on Wednesday and as many more into three or four other towns on the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad. They left home without taking the small supply of extra clothing usually taken by frontier farmers.

A PARTY OF MINERS MASSACRED.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 15.—C. W. Hanscoupe, a reliable man, who came here to-day from Custer City, near which place he has been at work on a dry gulch claim, says the claim was paying twenty dollars per day per man. On the 20th of June the Indians raided their camp, captured nine horses and killed the following of the company: A Mr. Carter, of England; William Brown, Henry Brown, Frank Valentine, John Huff and William Page. Two men, Hanscome and Cook, cut their way through and escaped, and returning next day, found their companions terribly mutilated and scalped and their provisions gone. Hanscome has forwarded the remains of Carter to Liverpool. Cook remained to guard the property until the return of Hanscome, who is here to secure provisions and machinery. Hanscome reports the Black Hills very rich. There was a rumor in Custer City that Crook's command was being held at bay to the east of Custer.

MERRITT LYING IN WAIT FOR THE CHEYENNES FROM RED CLOUD.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 16.—In consequence of a report from Captain Jordon, commanding Camp Robinson, that eight hundred Cheyennes were about to leave Red Cloud Agency for the north, General Merritt has delayed the proposed movement of the Fifth Cavalry northward from Fort Laramie to join Crook, and has moved it to a position where he expects to intercept these Indians, and, if possible, give them a warm reception.

The two couriers started on their return from Fetterman for Crook's camp this evening, and will reach him in three days.

James Malony and two others, with twenty head of horses, *en route* for Lawrence's ranche from that of W. C. Irvin, thirty miles northwest of Ogallalla, Neb., were attacked by seven Indians, who surrounded and opened fire on them. Dismounting, they returned the fire, wounding one Indian, when the stock stampeded, the Indians finally gaining possession of it and left for the bluffs.

THE NEWS FROM CROOK CONFIRMED.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A Fort Larimie special to the *Times* confirms last night's reports of the safety of Crook's command, and says Crook is still camped on Goose creek, and is in fair condition for fighting. General Merritt is making active preparations to intercept the 800 Indians who are said to have left Red Cloud Agency. He arrived at Rawhide on the 14th, and it was expected he would strike the savages the next day.

ARTILLERY GOING TO THE BATTLEGROUND.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Three companies of the Third Artillery from forts in the harbor will leave here to-morrow for the Indian country, under command of Colonel Wildrick.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Sheridan has forwarded the following dispatches to General Sherman: "I had already ordered General Merritt to join General Crook but he will be detained a few days attempting to intercept the Indians who have left Red Cloud Agency. I would suggest to Crook to unite with Terry and attack and chase the Indians, but I am so far away that I will have to leave them as I have done."

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL CROOK.

CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, WYOMING, July 12, *via* FORT FETTERMAN, July 15, 1876.

My last information from Red Cloud Agency was that the Cheyennes had left to reinforce the enemy on the Yellowstone. It takes away all the disturbing element from that section I have availed myself of the Lieutenant General's permission and ordered eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry under Colonel Merritt, to join me at this point. The best information I can get from any point is that the Sioux have about three fighting men to my one. Although I have no doubt in my ability to whip them with my present force, the victory would likely be one barren of results, and so I have thought it better to defer the attack until I can get the Fifth here, and then end the campaign with one crushing blow. The hostile Indians are, according to my advices, encamped in force on the head of the base of the mountain, and will probably remain there until my reinforcements come up.

I have received dispatches from General Terry this morning, asking me to co-operate. I will do so to the best of my ability.

[Signed] GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF ROSEBUD.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Following is the official list of killed in Crook's command at the battle of the Rosebud on the 17th: David Marshall, Sergeant Company F; Gilbert Roe, private Company F; William J. Allen, private Company I; Eugene Flynn, private Company I; Anton Newkeserker, Sergeant Company L; Richard Bennett, private Company L; Brooks Conors, private Company L; Edward Donnell, private Company L, all of the Third Cavalry. Among the wounded are Henry A. Guy, Captain Company G, Third Cavalry; Patrick O'Donnell, Sergeant same company; Washington Meghee, Color Sergeant Company I, Second Cavalry; Andrew Grosen, Sergeant Company I, Third Cavalry; James Carty, Corporal Company D, Third Cavalry; Samuel Cook, Sergeant Company L, Third Cavalry. Besides these there were fifteen wounded, chiefly from the Third Cavalry.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Three Desperadoes In Newark, N. J., Commit Four Murders—They are Chased into the River and Stoned to Death.

NEWARK, July 13.—To-day three young Germans, brothers, named Fiehorn, who have been known as desperate characters for years, were arrested by police officers Dickerson and Eisden for disorderly conduct. The officers attempted to march them off, the men drew revolvers and shot Eisden dead and fatally wounded Dickerson. Escaping from the crowd, the desperadoes ran up street to F. W. Dawson's tannery, in River street, where they formerly worked. There they called for Mr. Meyer, the foreman, who had discharged them, but not finding him, they commenced an indiscriminate firing on the shop, which resulted in the killing of John Alburs, assistant foreman, and the wounding of two workmen. The employees of the shop turned out *en masse* and chased the murderers towards the river. In pursuit the workmen used stones and knives, striking the murderers several times before they reached the river. The latter then plunged into the water and attempted to escape across, but were stoned to death by the outraged workmen. The wounded were taken to St. Michael's hospital, where Fiehorn, named Fisher, is dead; Dickerson will not recover, and the other wounded are in a precarious state. Alburs and Eisdien's bodies have been recovered from the river. It shows marks of bad cutting about the wrists. Men are now engaged in dragging for the others. The shooting had no connection with the recent labor troubles here. The murderers were desperate characters, and shot innocent men out of mere devilry. During the excitement Mr. W. Dawson, proprietor of the factory where the shooting occurred, was robbed of $2,230 in checks, which he was about to deposit. Policeman Dickerson died this morning at five o'clock. He was one of the colored men on the force. The deaths number seven—Policemen Eisden and Dickerson, the three Fiehorns, Alburs and Fisher and Foyle dead. Intense excitement prevails in the city, and the summary action of the workmen is generally commended.

PROMISCUOUS SHOOTING.

A Sunday Morning Affray In New York—A Desperado Mortally Wounded.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A shooting affray which approaches in character, though not having such fatal consequences, as the Newark tragedy, occurred here early this morning. A police officer heard a man and woman quarreling at the corner of Beach street and St. John's lane. He ordered them to move on, and as the man fired at him, the ball striking him on the thigh. The man ran and the police officer pursued and gave alarm raps which brought two other officers, who were also fired on by the ruffian. One of the officers returned the fire, but, unfortunately, Frank Cass, at whom the man fired twice, and then fled into a liquor saloon, and getting behind a table, fired at the first officer who entered. This officer returned the fire, and the would-be murderer fell with a bullet through his breast. He was recognized as an ex-policeman named Peter Shaw, who was dismissed from the force for being a puddler. His wound is in the vicinity of the heart, and will probably prove fatal.

FLOOD AT FREEDOM, PA.

A Number of Houses Swept Away—A Mother and Her Four Children Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FREEDOM, PA., July 13, 1876.

The most disastrous rain storm ever witnessed in this vicinity occurred this afternoon, completely flooding the town of Freedom, doing great damage. Crows run rose to an unprecedented height, carrying death and destruction to all in its way. A number of houses were swept away and literally torn to pieces, one of which contained a mother and her four small children, named Lighthill, all of whom were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

POLITICAL.

New York.

A BOW IN DEMOCRACY'S INNER TEMPLE —TILDEN AND HENDRICKS WIDE APART —A SPLIT IN THE TICKET LIKELY.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special from Saratoga to the *Commercial Advertiser* says: It has leaked out here that there is irreconcilable differences between Tilden and Hendricks, and hence the non-appearance of Tilden's letter of acceptance. It is very evident, from the hurried manner in which Tilden and Hendricks left Washington, that the meeting was not a harmonious one, and that there are wide differences between them on the currency question, which may oblige Hendricks to repudiate Tilden, or peacefully withdraw from the ticket.

Massachusetts.

BEN BUTLER STILL IN THE FIELD.

BOSTON, July 17.—General B. F. Butler contradicts, in the *Herald* this morning, the report that he has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1876.

Grant's Letter to Bristow.

The letter of the President to ex-secretary Bistow created a marked sensation in all circles to-day. It is learned that the President feels that injustice has been done him by the construction put by the friends of Bristow upon his refusal to testify before the whisky committee. The President does not choose to have it said that his reputation is protected by the magnanimity of Colonel Bristow. So far as he is concerned, he is now not only willing but desirious that every Cabinet consultation in reference to the whisky prosecutions shall be laid bare to the public gaze. The opinion of a good many is that, notwithstanding the President has absolved Colonel Bristow of all obligations of secrecy, that gentleman will still refuse to testify, but this is yet to be seen. In such an event it is intimated that other members of the Cabinet will yield to the wishes of the President and communicate to the committee full information on the subject. It is stated by those who claim to be impartial that when the true history of the whisky prosecutions is made known, it will appear that the part ascribed to Colonel Bristow has been, to say the least, rather exaggerated, and that the President was not always treated as he should have been.

Governor Jewell

was asked to-day what truth there was in the report that he would be the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut. He promptly replied that he would not accept the nomination at this time.

The Adjournment Question.

The action of the House in referring to-day the adjournment resolution to the Ways and Means Committee is somewhat significant. When the previous adjournment resolution was introduced, some weeks ago, Mr. Randall claimed it for his committee, To-day the effort was again made to send it to the Committee on Appropriations, but the House, by a big majority, sent it to the Ways and Means. This was a distinct notice to Mr. Randall that the House does not propose to give him the control of the adjournment, and was also an intimation that he had better come down a little from his elevated stand in regard to the appropriation bills.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1876.

The Army Bill.

The conference on the Army bill have practically agreed that the House shall abandon the proposition to reorganize and reduce the army, and also to reduce the pay, and that the whole question shall be submitted to a commission to be composed of two Senators, two Representatives and two army officers; the Senate to agree to an aggregate reduction of two million dollars less than the bill of last year, which would be three million less than the reduction proposed by the House. A number of Democrats threaten to oppose it, and will also for its reported as believing that the people demand of them that they shall adhere to their original policy of reduction and retrenchment. Members, especially from the West, have received letters from their constituents, advising them to adhere to the proposed reduction. Mr. Hamilton, of Indiana, who returned to-day from a two weeks' visit to his home, says that the people in his State are all in favor of the House sticking and going to the people on that record. Members from other hand, there are those who contend that the people are getting restive under the delay, and that they are anxious for Congress to adjourn and get to the country a rest, and that therefore they would prefer a compromise to further delay.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

With regard to the Sundry Civil bill, the main point of difference still is with reference to the report of the Conference. The House conferees are disposed to recede from that, leaving the House to determine the question on the report. If this be accomplished, the hopes of many gentlemen may be realized that Congress will be able to adjourn within a few days. The sundry appropriation bills will not stand in the way, if other business does not.

The Impeachment Trial.

Information has been officially received that Evans, the belle still post trader, the only remaining witness to be examined in the Belknap trial, will arrive here to-morrow or Tuesday, so that the request of the defense, asking a delay for a day, will doubtless be granted. Had this informa tion been received in time the session of the Senate was to proceed with the argument. According to the views expressed by Senators, a vote will be taken this week. The House managers state that they have but little to say, as the case is clear enough against Belknap.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1876.

Freight Discriminations.

The sub-committee investigating the allegations of unjust discriminations in freight charges by railroad companies, expect to report to the full Committee on Commerce to-morrow. The sub-committee, in their report state that the fact that unjust discriminations are made are sustained by the testimony; that the complaints are well-founded; that legislation is necessary to correct the evil, and recommend the passage of a bill to cover the complaints. The main features of the bill are, first, that railroads shall charge no more for a less than a greater distance. The report of the sub-committee states that it has been proven that in certain cases the charges are more from Chicago to Pittsburgh than from Chicago to Philadelphia. Second, that there shall be no discrimination between persons in like circumstances. Third, Prohibiting all forms or drawbacks or rebates by which one shipper may have an advantage over others.

An effort will be made to have the bill reported, if the committee should be called. The latter is doubtful.

Another Extension of Appropriations.

A further extension of last year's appropriations on the 30th now seems to be inevitable. In view of this, a number of Democrats, principally from the South, had an informal conference to-day to discuss the propriety of extending appropriations until the 1st of September, and then to return and sit in out. It is not likely, however, that the Senate would agree to such a proposition.

Resignation of Judge Ketcham.

Judge Ketcham will to-morrow resign as a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, in order to assume the Judgeship of the Western District, to which he was recently appointed by the President, *vice* McCandless, retired. Judge Ketcham will relieve Judge McCandless at Erie, where the court is now in session, in about ten days.

The Do-Nothing Financial Policy.

The Committee on Banking and Currency held another palaver to-day on the financial question without result, and propose to give the subject a final talk to-morrow. It would be safe to predict that nothing will be done. It is intimated that a private communication has been received from the confidential friends of Mr. Tilden, suggesting to the Democratic members of the committee that no action be taken concerning the repeal of the resumption clause. As it now stands, a majority of the committee, including the Republicans, are opposed to repeal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1876.

GRANT ASKS BRISTOW TO TELL ALL HE KNOWS ABOUT THE WHISKY COMBINATION'S COURSE IN THE WHISKY TRIALS.

The following letter was sent to ex Secretary Bristow by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 12.

To Hon. B. H. Bristow:

DEAR SIR—Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress, investigating the whisky frauds, have summoned you as a witness and that you, with great propriety as I think, declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive officially is privileged, and that a committee of Congress have no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President, may also be called upon to testify in regard to the same matters. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,
[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

THE INDIANS WILLING TO SELL THE BLACK HILLS.

Indian Inspector Vandevere reports that at a council with the Indians of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, June 30th, the chiefs and others expressed a willingness to relinquish the Black Hills country on the terms offered by Mr. Vandevere. The chiefs all promised to keep their people at home, and to remain about the agencies. They declare, and evidence here sustains their declaration, that very few Sioux are absent, and that in a few days they expect to have committed depredations in this neighborhood, and who have gone North to join the hostile tribes. The Inspector says: The arrangement with the Indians that I regard practicable at present is an agreement between them and the Government by which they shall relinquish all right to the Black Hills and consent to such diminished boundaries of their reservation as shall secure this object. In consideration of this relinquishment the Government shall guarantee to continue supplies of food and other articles as under the former treaty for five years from the date of the new agreement. I would further stipulate with the Indians that they shall, whenever the Government requires, consent to the removal of their agencies from their present location to any point that may be designated for them at or near the Missouri river, where better farming lands can be found, where the Government may choose to transfer them to better their condition. As an inducement to their consent to such removal or transfer, them should be offered to them a reasonable supply of stock, cattle, oxen, farming implements, lumber for houses, cooking stoves and utensils, wagons, &c., to be distributed to those only who take land and settle upon it for cultivation, or who engage in stock raising or other useful industry. Provision also should be made for schooling the children and for the instruction of the young men in the mechanic arts. Law should be established among them, and the jurisdiction of our courts extended to them, the same as to white men. I would give the Sioux tribes the privilege of sending one of their own people to sit as a delegate in Congress. Nearly the entire force of the agency Indians are here now, and anxious for peace. Statements representing a different state of things are not entitled to credit. Nothing could be more unfortunate than to stop the rations of these Indians at the present time, and to thus drive them to the alternative of stealing or starving. Appended to the report is the following statement of "Bear-stands-up," an Indian of the Spotted Tail Agency, who arrived from Sitting Bull's camp June 25th: "I went north to the hostile camp for the purpose of bringing home some relations and children from the Yanktonais, Assiniboines, Arackarees and Gros Ventres. The chiefs of the above are Sanico, Red End, Yanktonia, White Face and others unknown. Of the above there are very few people. Of the Northern Cheyennes Black Moccasin is chief, about 170 lodges; Blackfeet, Chief Scabby Head; Uncpapas, Chief Sitting Bull: Sans Arcs, Chief Spotted Eagle; Minneconjous, Chief Black Shield; Ogalallas, Chief Crazy Horse. In all there are little more than 1,000 under the troops got into the country I could not get away. The Indians made soldiers to watch the camp and keep the people together. I talked with Sitting Bull before leaving, and then moved my lodge out in the night coming very far around to keep out of the way of both Indians and troops, and reached the road (now known as the old Fort Pierre road, on the east side of the Black Hills, striking the road about half way between the Missouri and the Black Hills, and then come straight to the agency. Sitting Bull sends word to my agent, to Bisonette and to Bouchel that he does not intend to molest any one south of the Black Hills, but will fight the whites wherever he finds them as the question is not settled, and if not settled, as long as he lives. As soon as the Black Hills question is settled, he wants my agent to send him word and tell him what to do. He says he finds a great many Indians and other things about the Hills where the white men have killed much game. Last winter, when Sitting Bull asked how the Brules were treated at their agency. I told him well, but he does not believe it. He does not want to fight the whites, only wants them to let they have done. White men steal and Indians won't come to a settlement. The Utes kill themselves, make the Black Hills a stink, many dead men. He says he heard that Indians coming from the agency would not be allowed to return. He has made a law that no white man pass the line of his country and his camp, either Indians or whites. When the rascality about the Black Hills is settled, then he will stop his rascality. The Government has promised to do so, the agency people that never was fulfilled, and it wants to move the agencies again. I moved, who will occupy the land? It belongs to us. If you come in where you are, I want you to send me word. If the good white people won't listen to the Great Father, no more your young men will listen to their calls. Sitting Bull says if the troops come out to him he must fight them, but if they do not come out he intends to visit this agency, and he will counsel the people for peace. Bear stand-up, who makes this statement, is reliable. He was in Sitting Bull's camp from about May 23th to June 25th.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO BILL.

as it passed the House originally appropriated $14,887,000. In its passage through the Senate $5,099,000 was added. In the bill as agreed upon by the Conference Committee to-day, the Senate recedes from its former amendment, and allows $4,146,000, and the House recedes and allows to be added to the bill the sum of $950,000, making the appropriations in the bill about $18,980,000.

INVESTIGATION OF MR. ORDWAY'S ACCOUNTS.

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The following letter was sent to ex Secretary Bristow by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 12.

To Hon. B. H. Bristow:

DEAR SIR—Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress, investigating the whisky frauds, have summoned you as a witness and that you, with great propriety as I think, declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive officially is privileged, and that a committee of Congress have no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President, may also be called upon to testify in regard to the same matters. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,
[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

THE INDIANS WILLING TO SELL THE BLACK HILLS.

Indian Inspector Vandevere reports that at a council with the Indians of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, June 30th, the chiefs and others expressed a willingness to relinquish the Black Hills country on the terms offered by Mr. Vandevere. The chiefs all promised to keep their people at home, and to remain about the agencies. They declare, and evidence here sustains their declaration, that very few Sioux are absent, and that in a few days they expect to have committed depredations in this neighborhood, and who have gone North to join the hostile tribes. The Inspector says: The arrangement with the Indians that I regard practicable at present is an agreement between them and the Government by which they shall relinquish all right to the Black Hills and consent to such diminished boundaries of their reservation as shall secure this object. In consideration of this relinquishment the Government shall guarantee to continue supplies of food and other articles as under the former treaty for five years from the date of the new agreement. I would further stipulate with the Indians that they shall, whenever the Government requires, consent to the removal of their agencies from their present location to any point that may be designated for them at or near the Missouri river, where better farming lands can be found, where the Government may choose to transfer them to better their condition. As an inducement to their consent to such removal or transfer, them should be offered to them a reasonable supply of stock, cattle, oxen, farming implements, lumber for houses, cooking stoves and utensils, wagons, &c., to be distributed to those only who take land and settle upon it for cultivation, or who engage in stock raising or other useful industry. Provision also should be made for schooling the children and for the instruction of the young men in the mechanic arts. Law should be established among them, and the jurisdiction of our courts extended to them, the same as to white men. I would give the Sioux tribes the privilege of sending one of their own people to sit as a delegate in Congress. Nearly the entire force of the agency Indians are here now, and anxious for peace. Statements representing a different state of things are not entitled to credit. Nothing could be more unfortunate than to stop the rations of these Indians at the present time, and to thus drive them to the alternative of stealing or starving. Appended to the report is the following statement of "Bear-stands-up," an Indian of the Spotted Tail Agency, who arrived from Sitting Bull's camp June 25th: "I went north to the hostile camp for the purpose of bringing home some relations and children from the Yanktonais, Assiniboines, Arackarees and Gros Ventres. The chiefs of the above are Sanico, Red End, Yanktonia, White Face and others unknown. Of the above there are very few people. Of the Northern Cheyennes Black Moccasin is chief, about 170 lodges; Blackfeet, Chief Scabby Head; Uncpapas, Chief Sitting Bull: Sans Arcs, Chief Spotted Eagle; Minneconjous, Chief Black Shield; Ogalallas, Chief Crazy Horse. In all there are little more than 1,000 under the troops got into the country I could not get away. The Indians made soldiers to watch the camp and keep the people together. I talked with Sitting Bull before leaving, and then moved my lodge out in the night coming very far around to keep out of the way of both Indians and troops, and reached the road (now known as the old Fort Pierre road, on the east side of the Black Hills, striking the road about half way between the Missouri and the Black Hills, and then come straight to the agency. Sitting Bull sends word to my agent, to Bisonette and to Bouchel that he does not intend to molest any one south of the Black Hills, but will fight the whites wherever he finds them as the question is not settled, and if not settled, as long as he lives. As soon as the Black Hills question is settled, he wants my agent to send him word and tell him what to do. He says he finds a great many Indians and other things about the Hills where the white men have killed much game. Last winter, when Sitting Bull asked how the Brules were treated at their agency. I told him well, but he does not believe it. He does not want to fight the whites, only wants them to let they have done. White men steal and Indians won't come to a settlement. The Utes kill themselves, make the Black Hills a stink, many dead men. He says he heard that Indians coming from the agency would not be allowed to return. He has made a law that no white man pass the line of his country and his camp, either Indians or whites. When the rascality about the Black Hills is settled, then he will stop his rascality. The Government has promised to do so, the agency people that never was fulfilled, and it wants to move the agencies again. I moved, who will occupy the land? It belongs to us. If you come in where you are, I want you to send me word. If the good white people won't listen to the Great Father, no more your young men will listen to their calls. Sitting Bull says if the troops come out to him he must fight them, but if they do not come out he intends to visit this agency, and he will counsel the people for peace. Bear stand-up, who makes this statement, is reliable. He was in Sitting Bull's camp from about May 23th to June 25th.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO BILL.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

THE foreign commerce of New York city for last week was, merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,371,584; produce exports, $7,170,806; and specie exports, $2,675,878.

IOWA papers state that the intense hot weather of the past two weeks has made a wonderful change in the wheat and corn crop of the State, and added fully a million dollars to the value.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, were nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars, against less than five hundred and fifty thousand for the corresponding period of last year.

THE venerable Judge ADDISON GARDINER peremptorily refuses to allow his name to be used as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. He intimates that he has no idea of permitting himself to be used as a catspaw to drag TILDEN'S chestnuts out of the fire.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* says that HENDRICKS denounced President LINCOLN for approving the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad and that the *Congressional Record* shows that he voted for its most extravagant and objectionable provisions. That was just like him.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* bolted its crow, but it looks as though the indignant fowl were scratching around inside mighty briskly trying to get out. That paper says "the Democrats of Ohio will vote for TILDEN, but it wouldn't be a good idea for anybody to attempt to make it compulsory."

GENERAL M. C. BUTLER was the leader of the Georgia gang who murdered the Hamburg negroes. Let the Governor of South Carolina put a price upon the head of this Southern "beast BUTLER." He is one of the old Ku Klux leaders, and boasts that this is but the opening of the campaign.

THE Buffalo *Express* says that grain is now carried by water from Chicago to Buffalo at 1½c a bushel, and from Buffalo to New York at 5⅝c, equal to only 7½c per bushel from Chicago to New York, to which the elevator charges are to be added. This is the cheapest rate at which grain was ever carried for such a distance.

THE Beaver *Argus and Radical*, re'er ring to the general return of the Liberals of 1872 to the Republican fold, says:

In Beaver county the case is the same. We had in 1872 eighty or one hundred Greeley republicans who, when they supported Buckalew for Governor. To-day we do not know of one of these men who does not support Hayes and Wheeler.

TILDEN says the office-holding class have become so numerous, powerful and unscrupulous that they assume to control the elections. This probably refers to the time when himself, Boss TWEED and the Tammany ring returned a Democratic majority of more than 17,000 in four wards of New York city where the whole legal vote was less than 12,000.

"WE have said some very severe things about Governor TILDEN, but it is our duty to oppose his nomination with all the vigor and power at our command. Notwithstanding all that we have said about him we would rather see him in the White House than R. B. Hayes."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

That paper has again and again denounced TILDEN as an embezzler and pick-pocket, and admitted the sterling integrity of Governor HAYES. The *Enquirer* "loves darkness rather than light because its deeds are evil."

ACCORDING to the New York papers, words cannot describe the suffering of the masses in that city during the present torrid weather. In addition to the "sunstroke" mortality hundreds have died of partial suffocation in tenement houses, which are now more like ovens than the abodes of mankind. The real slaughter by heat during the last three weeks cannot, it is said, be less than two thousand. There has also been an immense amount of suffering among editors, who, as all know, must get their papers out whatever be the consequences.

THE Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says:

We would very naturally thank Mr Hayes for his declaration of good intentions toward the South if elected, but we are unfortunately reminded that we had similar declarations from Mr. Lincoln in 1860 and Mr. Grant in 1868.

We do not now know whether this was so or not; but if it was, the fault of the South in 1860 and 1861 was in not believing what Mr. LINCOLN said. If the South had taken him at his word there would have been no war; but it spurned all offers of friendship and kindness and rushed into a war that was fatal to it. If it commits the same blunder in 1876, and thrusts aside the olive branch tendered to it by Governor HAYES, it will regret its folly much longer than it has regretted the unspeakable blunder of 1861.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE, of Mississippi, now a resident of Nashville, Tenn., grows more and more sensible with advancing age. In a recent letter on the political situation he says:

"I shall be content to fight in the ranks for the success of Republican principles, the firm and steady maintenance of which I deem essential to the national repose, the and happiness. It is my deliberate opinion that the present is by far the most important political struggle that our country has yet known. Between now and November next has to be settled, as I trust forever, through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box, the great question whether we are indeed a *nation* or a wretched league of everantagonizing local sovereignties, entitled at pleasure to secede from and break up the Union, nullify the most wise and salutary enactments of the National Legislature, ruthlessly trample under foot and defiance the fundamental principles of civil order, and shamelessly set at defiance the 'supreme law of the land.'"

IT is generally believed that TWEED, the former bosom friend and associate of TILDEN, is still residing in New York city, protected, as far as need be, by the police. It is certain that he could live there, in a measure partially secret, for years. The politicians of Tammany are afraid of driving him "at bay" for fear of those disclosures which he might open against them. He can show up some of TILDEN'S dark transactions in a manner that would be highly dangerous to that ambitious old demagogue. Though kept close by day he can come out at night and have the run of Central Park, and can also have very agreeable unions with his friends in the same nocturnal manner. No doubt he has done so. Indeed, the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, months ago, stated it to be the common conclusion of persons whose opinions were entitled to respect, that he was in luxurious concealment in that city through the direct connivance of TILDEN himself.

WITHIN the past two weeks the price of wheat in Chicago has declined nearly fourteen per cent., a very important change, as it involves, or accompanies, a similar shrinkage in the farming values of nearly all the wheat in the civilized world. The Chicago *Tribune* understands the chief cause of the decline to be that a good deal of the wheat in New York is in a critical condition. The crop of 1875 was harvested in wet weather, and a good deal of that wheat was damp enough to suffer under the intense heat that has reigned on the seaboard for two or three weeks past. The danger is not so much to grain actually in store, however, as to that which is exposed to a hot and moist atmosphere for several days together, waiting for a chance to be unloaded. Over a million bushels of wheat is now afloat in New York harbor, with no storage room in that city, no demand from Europe, and a scarcity of ocean freight room, which prevents holders from sending the grain to Europe on their own account, and taking the risk of finding a market on the other side of the Atlantic. Under this condition of things the New York market is naturally very much depressed.

THE exports of domestic produce from New York for the year ending June 30th were $258,000,000, while the exports from the whole country were $536,000,000. The difference, $276,000,000, was shipped from Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Baltimore, Savannah and New Orleans, and these ports, together, shipped $18,000,000 more than New York.

The time was when New York was the great export center of the country; but that time is past. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore are fast taking the grain and provisions trade from her, and Savannah and New Orleans are steadily increasing their exports of cotton. Grain, also, must naturally tend to New Orleans from the Mississippi Valley, to find its natural outlet to Europe; and New York will learn, in the course of years, that she is only one of many important shipping points. She cannot monopolize the trade of the country, which shows, as to that port, a centripetal rather than a centripetal tendency, and we shall probably hear less of the beauties of free trade when it becomes certain that all trade will not flow through the New York channel.

THE HARD TIMES.

The idea which the Democrats are doing their best to impress upon the public mind, that the hard times exist only in the United States, and that they are the direct result of Republican rule, may be justified as a political trick, but is none the less a delusion and a fraud.

In the first place, it is untrue that hard times exist only in the United States. The depression in business from which we are suffering is world wide. Commerce is as much disturbed in England and in Germany as in America; and yesterday's telegrams bring us the information that India is passing through a commercial crisis with confidence shaken and national bankruptcy impending. There is, of course, much said there about something being done to avert these results; but nothing has ever yet been done sufficient to check a panic, or prevent the evils resulting from overtrading or a shrinkage in values. The whole world seem passing through a commercial ordeal of the most trying character, and thousands not able to endue it must go down before it. And in the second place, the commercial distress in this country is in no way attributed to political influences. The Democratic party has had possession, now, for over a year, of the popular branch of Congress, and Congress has now been in session for over eight months. If the commercial trouble is a political one, curable by legislation, why has not this branch of Congress presented a remedy for it? There has been abundant time to frame one, if one were possible; yet, in all the 2,500 bills upon the calendar of the House, not one is designed as a cure for the hard times. The Democratic doctors have examined their patient, and cannot unite in furnishing a diagnosis of his case. They know there is something wrong, but they cannot tell what it is, nor what to do for it. After eight months of quarrel among themselves, they have been unable to settle their own differences, much less to devise a remedy for the suffering victim in their hands. One has a "soft" remedy, another a "hard" system of relief; but neither dares to attempt an application of his imaginary scheme of cure. They do nothing but talk about a matter they cannot comprehend, and look on with dismay at a commercial paralysis which they believe. Nearly three quarters of a year have rolled around, and their inability to find a legal remedy is proof that the cause is not political, and that party denomination can neither cure nor modify it.

There is one remedy, and that a legislative one, which might have helped, and which might yet help to impart new life to our depressed industries, and that is a higher and more protective tariff. If our manufacturers could feel the vivifying breath of Congressional protection, they would gradually wake into new life and eventually attain to health and vigor. But all that the present House has done has been to threaten to reduce the tariff. It has not had the pluck to reduce its threats to acts; but it has done enough to scare the timid, cripple the enterprising, and paralyse the adventurous; and as the Democratic national platform foreshadows an advent into free trade, as a result of a national Democratic victory, there is no room to hope for any relief from that quarter in that way.

The fact that the wave of commercial distress has swept over the whole world, and has not yet by any means spent its force, indicates that the center of the disease is far deeper and more widespread than any of our political quacks have prognosticated. It is beyond the reach of Congressional legislation, except in an incidental way. The immediate cause of the crisis in India is supposed to be the shrinkage in the value of silver, which has disturbed the exchanges and led to a general derangement of values. If so, a general readjustment of values must follow, and in the meantime many a merchant in India but lately thought rich must find himself reduced to bankruptcy. Trade has its laws, and they are inexorable. When they have worked out their inevitable result, trade may spring up upon the newer and better basis; and until then, all the attempts of political charlatans to set things right will be as vain as the commands of the courtiers to the rude waves that advanced, in spite of them, to overwhelm the King CANUTE who was powerless to control them.

THE Charleston *News and Courier*, a Democratic paper, has more sense than its Democratic colleagues in the North. It does not attempt to palliate or excuse the Hamburg slaughter, but frankly confesses that it was a murderous and inexcusable outrage. It says:

The Northern newspapers, even those most friendly to the South, are loud in their denunciation of the Hamburg slaughter. They regard it as doing good work for Hayes and Wheeler, and predict that a few more outbreaks of the same sort will insure the defeat of Tilden. It is not horrible that a band of regulators should have the power to destroy, by their inexcusable violence, the prospects of the party which, if successful, will restore constitutional liberty to the whole people? The Hamburg regulators are murderers in a double sense! They stabbed the State in the back, while killing their suppliant prisoners!

On the 11th instant it returned to the matter and said:

We see no reason to change the opinion expressed yesterday that, if the published accounts of the Hamburg affair are correct, there was little if any excuse for the conflict itself, and absolutely none for the cowardly killing of the negro prisoners who *were shot down like dogs long after they had surrendered.*

And again:

We take no pleasure in condemning what was done at Hamburg. We wish that it were such an act as we could conscientiously justify and defend. But, in our judgment, and we have been examining to end, was shamefully wrong, and we owe it to the State to say so.

These are frank admissions of the character of this outrage. We have no need to go beyond this Democratic testimony to prove the base, dastardly and murderous purposes of all who were engaged in it.

But, while this atrocity thus stands confessed, the object of it remains behind. *Why* was this attack made? *Why* were these unoffending negroes "*shot down like dogs after they had surrendered?*" Why were they driven into a pen, to be slaughtered? Was it for the mere love of indiscriminate murder? Then the South Carolina whites are incapable of self-government. But it was not that. The sole object of this brutal attack was to intimidate the negroes, and so was the first act in the effort of the Democracy who propose to carry South Carolina on "the Mississippi plan." The Hamburg negro parade, on the 4th, was the first opportunity to put this plan in operation. The colored men massacred at Hamburg were murdered not because they obstructed the road with their parade on the Fourth of July, nor because they carried arms as militia, as they had a right to do, but because they were Republicans and because the Republican majority in South Carolina can be overcome only in that way.

Thus Northern Democrats should stand by and commend all this is a matter of course. The end, with them, justifies the means.

THE Chicago *Tribune* undertakes to account for TILDEN'S great personal wealth. He inherited none in life's pool, has inherited nothing and has not been the recipient of any legacies; how, then, has he amassed millions upon millions? The *Tribune* answers the conundrum in this way:

The fact is Mr. Tilden's so-called lawoffice has been a mill—a railroad mill—and seventy-two years ago it was ground up, separating the good meal from the chaff. Mr. Tilden and his partners always kept the good meal, and the chaff was sent back to the original owners. It required much influence and several active partners to get nearly all the railroads in the country to pass through Mr. Tilden's mill, so that the profits were divided among several persons. How large they were in the aggregate may best be estimated from the fact that Mr. Tilden's personal share was seven millions. Probably he got the lion's share, since he was in a position to control the New York State Legislature and the New York City Council as the real head of the Democratic party, and this real power behind Tweed's throne. He procured railroad legislation to suit his purposes, and gathered in his helpless victims under laws that had been especially constructed to that end. It was in this sort of traffic that Sam Tilden made his millions in a very few years, though a lawyer of mediocre ability and apparently small practice. Most of the Western railroads have been through Mr. Tilden's mill in one way or another. We showed the other day how Mr. Tilden figured in the Credit Mobilier investigation as having advised and approved that jobbery at every step. The fact is, he was the father of the Credit Mobilier system of building railroads, and applied it extensively all through the West, and to his own great profit, long before the Pacific railroads were built. Oakes Ames was but Tilden's imitator. Tilden's active partners in the mill projected the railroads, and got subscriptions in aid thereof from States, counties, cities, townships and private individuals, all through the West, on the basis of "developing the country." They pocketed this money, and borrowed funds to build the road on first mortgage bonds, generally taking the bonds themselves and advancing the money they had received from local subscriptions. Then they paid themselves this money they had advanced for building the road at the most exorbitant prices. Having taken all the money back, the road would be nominally out of funds, and unable to pay the interest on its bonds before completion Then it would be put through Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's famous mill—a process which wiped out the State subscriptions, the county subscriptions, the city subscriptions, the township subscriptions, the private subscriptions, and all the original stock, leaving the road the property of those who held the first-mortgage bonds, who would thereupon proceed to reorganize the company. This was the process. The result was that the New York railroad ring built railroads on the money advanced by other people, but owned the roads themselves after they were completed. Under the tutelage and advice of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden it was all done "legally," and in proper form, he and Tweed having first arranged the laws accordingly.

THE trade returns of the year ending June 30, 1876, show a balance in our favor of $76,000,000. The imports were $460,000,000 and the exports $536,000,000. The year before the balance against us was $15,000,000, showing our gain, this year over last, to have been $91,000,000.

It is a favorite idea with a certain class of political philosophers, that prosperity is sure to follow when the balance of trade is in our favor; but so far, no signs of such prosperity are visible. It will take, in reality, several years of trade, with such a balance in our favor every year, to bring about a favorable result.

One reason for this is that the indebtedness of our country abroad, for money borrowed by cities, counties, States and all sorts of corporations, is very large; and hence, whenever the balance of trade turns in our favor the difference is immediately made up by remitting the evidences of our indebtedness. If the balance of trade should be, for ten years to come, a hundred millions a year, there are American bonds enough held abroad to pay it all, and more besides.

If this indebtedness were extinguished to the extent annually of this difference in trade, there would be cause for congratulation; but it is not extinguished: it merely changes hands, and the evidences of our indebtedness are simply, in that case, held on this side of the water instead of the other.

Still, it is gratifying to know that the balance of trade is in our favor, and it is also gratifying to know that the facilities for negotiating American bonds abroad have been cut off so that our debt to Europe is not increasing. It will take generations to pay off our debt held abroad; but as we have seen the end of its increase, we may look with hope to the ability of this country ultimately to absorb it.

Tilden the Author of Credit Mobilier.

The great reformer, who a few days ago said to a committee in New York, "I have had much experience and labor in reform," turns out to have been the man who devised the cunning expedient of the Credit Mobilier fraud. It will be remembered that the Credit Mobilier was organized under the Pacific Railroad Company; that it stole $37,500,000, and stole the capital stock of the company, a great deal of which people and demoralized public sentiment. It now turns out that the ingenious gentleman who managed this business, and decided that it was legally perfect, and legal, was the eminent Sam Tilden, who is insisting on personally "reforming" things. In the official report of the investigation of the Credit Mobilier business before the Congressional committee (Wilson'), page 292, we have the testimony of Oliver Ames, the brother and partner of Oakes Ames, before the general and assenting. After explaining how the two companies were worked by the same men, the Credit Mobilier swallowing up the other, the testimony reads:

By Mr. Hoar—Were you not informed by the counsel who drew the contract that this was illegal? A.—I was informed by counsel whom we consulted that this issuing of stock [to the C. M.] as a payment upon the contract for building the road was in entire compliance with the law.

Q.—Who were the counsel that gave you that advice? A.—Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Charles Smith and Judge Allen.

Q.—All of New York? A.—All of New York.

On page 328, John B. Alley, another of the Credit Mobilier operators, was questioned on the same subject, with the result as follows:

Q.—And further, I understood you to say that you were instructed by eminent counsel, upon whose advice you relied, that the course you took was a compliance with the law? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen, or do you know whether that opinion of eminent counsel is in existence now, in writing? A.—I do not know. I do not know whether it was given in writing.

Q.—Was it given to you by these eminent counsel? A.—Mr. Tilden, *I know*, told me that he regarded it as a compliance with the law.

Mr. Cornelius S. Bushnell, another of the principal Credit Mobilier managers, gave testimony (page 54) of the lawyers who had been consulted by the Credit Mobilier Company, and names Samuel J. Tilden.

The same witness, at pages 555 and 556, is recorded as testifying:

Q.—I will ask you a question which I asked Mr. Alley. Do you know of any legal advice having been given by any gentlemen engaged in this transaction in reference to the question whether these contracts, and the taking of the stock under them, was a substantial compliance with the provisions of the law requiring the capital to be paid in cash? A.—I can answer that we were informed by the best legal talent in the country that we could do so, and that we were complying with the terms of the law.

Q.—Can you furnish to the committee the testimony of any counsel in reference to the fact that, at the time of these transactions, he gave you any such advice? A.—It is my opinion that I can.

Mr. Hoar—You may or may not, as you please, name the counsel whom you have in your mind as having given you that opinion.

Witness—I will name several gentlemen, who, I am prepared to say, advised us that the course which we [Credit Mobilier] were taking was legal and a safe course for us to adopt. I will name Tracy, Olmstead & Co., of New York. It is my opinion that a gentleman who is now a Judge of the Court of Appeals in New York, William F. Allen, advised us also to that effect. I think that Judge Fire Black also so advised us; and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden.

This is the great reformer. When the Credit Mobilier wanted legal advice as to how to perpetrate their enormous robbery, they got the advice from Tilden how to do it. Each of the three witnesses names Tilden as the one who advised them to do it, and how to do it.

Is it a time to place this old railroad lawyer, the professional adviser of the desperate and unscrupulous railroad jobbers, at the head of the Government? Is there any man who is willing to accept the author and instigator of the Credit Mobilier as the man to "reform" the Government?—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE following from the Cleveland *Leader* reveals a page of Tilden's record, which war Democrats will find it difficult to get over. It refers to the campaign in New York immediately after the Chicago Convention, at which Tilden assisted in the adoption of a peace resolution:

Mr. Tilden went home and entered enthusiastically into the campaign against Mr. Lincoln. The Democratic leaders in New York held consultations at Niagara Falls with the Confederate agents who had taken refuge in Canada, and on the 29th of October, on the eve of the national election, a grand Democratic mass meeting was held in Syracuse, at which the special patronage and management of the State Central Committee, of which Mr. Tilden was Chairman. At that mass meeting the following inflammatory resolutions were carried in the procession on banners and transparencies *prepared by the committee:*

"A despot has his paradise, and liberty hath her *ourgers*."

"American soil scourged by an *unconditional despot* in Abraham Lincoln."

"No more victims for slaughter pens. Not a man—not a dollar."

"If Seward 'touches his bell' again, the people will *stretch his neck*."

"The Constitution we will obey, but arbitrary arrests we will resist unto death."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."

"Free ballots or *free bullets. Crush the tyrant* Lincoln before he crushes you."

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

"Down with bastiles."

MR. TILDEN, you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty Macbeth:

Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
Those gory locks at me,

for you were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November. Your name was used without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the fraudulent majorities should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien or Oakey Hall.—*Horace Greeley to Samuel J. Tilden.*

OLD TIMES AND USAGES.

BY JOSIAH COPLEY.

The memory of the writer stretches back to about 1807, and clusters mistily around a cabin house on the bank of Mill creek in Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland county. St. Clair's Furnace—Armitage Furnace, I believe—was in the neighborhood, at which they made pots and kettles, grates, andirons and "ten-plate stoves." I suppose some pig iron was made too; but as there were no forges west of the mountains at that day, I know not what they could do with it.

The first man outside of our own family of whom I have any recollection was old Mr. Pollock, the father of Judge Pollock. We called him *Poke*. Very likely that was right, and that the original orthography was Polk—pronounced as we pronounce *folk*. He was a fine, genial old gentleman, but being a little mischievous and I a little shy, I was afraid of him. Mr. Hendricks was another neighbor whose house I often caught a neighboring school. This son afterwards studied law in Ohio, moved to the then Territory of Indiana and became the first Governor of the State of Indiana. His son is now the Democratic candidate for Vice President. William Findley, a weaver, and a Scotchman, I believe, lived somewhere in that neighborhood. He was a man of very considerable native talent, and represented that district in Congress for two or three terms, where he made an excellent record.

In 1808 our family removed to Greensburg, than an important town for that early day. Old Simon Drum, the father of Simon Drum, Jr., was then living, and was engaged in building the three story brick hotel on the corner of Main and another street, opposite the Court House. That was the first time I ever saw men laying brick, and it attracted my attention strongly. I knew by sight most of the notables of Greensburg of that day—Judge Young, both the Simon Drums, John B. Alexander, Richard Coulter, George Armstrong, David Maclean, editor of the *Gazette*, Mr. Cust, Matthew Jack, 'Squire Williams, who then taught the school on the commons, and his sons, especially Joseph, who was about my own age.

At that early day nearly all the goods needed in the Western country were transported by wagon through Greensburg. I remember one line of those heavy Conestoga wagons, every horse of which carried bells, which made a most very pleasing to little boys as they slowly crept along the turnpike. The stage, with its little crowd of weary looking passengers, was another novelty of which we never wearied. Then there was Henry Barton's blacksmith shop, in which the work of shoeing horses, the making or mending of plow shares and coulters, or hoes or mattocks was ever going on. This was another object of strong attraction.

In those primitive times these were great things, because there were none greater, and greatness is a relative term. The steam engine was then unknown to us, and almost unknown in Western Pennsylvania. Fulton at that time was experimenting with the first boat on the Hudson, and the brains in which the conception of the railroad and the locomotive originated, if existing at all, were borne on the shoulders of school boys. For my own part, when I became old enough to think about such matters at all, I imagined myself living in a very prosperous time, when the old turnpike road from the Delaware to the head of the Ohio, upon which huge wagons and highly finished stages were running day by day. The great mountain range between the Atlantic border and the Valley of the Mississippi had been surmounted, and men at that day were actually inclined to believe that they had seen "the end of all perfection." So we go, generation after generation, comparing ourselves with the past, but ignorant of the future.

In 1810 the writer found himself—still a little boy—in Indiana county, then on the borders of settlement; for at that time the northern part of that county, together with all that lay beyond, on the headwaters of the Susquehanna and the Allegheny, was an almost unbroken wilderness. The dozen or half dozen scattered families that dwelt there were exceedingly primitive. Clothing was almost entirely of home manufacture, and nearly every family drew their food from off their own acres. Not every house could be found from one to four spinning wheels, and in conjunction with the looms, which one or more of the female members of the family had skill to operate. A few sheep and a "patch" of flax furnished the raw materials. The wool was put through a carding machine to be converted into rolls; the flax was rotted, broke, swingled, or "scrutched," as we termed it, hackled, spun, woven in the loom, which one of the female members of the family had skill to operate. A few sheep and a "patch" of flax furnished the raw materials. The wool was put through a carding machine to be converted into rolls; the flax was rotted, broke, swingled, or "scrutched," as we termed it, hackled, spun, woven in the loom, which one of the female members of the family had skill to operate. A few sheep and a "patch" of flax furnished the raw materials. The wool (rolls) was spun, colored—generally blue and red—and then woven into striped or cross-barred flannel for female apparel, and into blue linsey blankets or cloth for men's wear. The blankets were sent to the fulling mill—a rude, cheap affair set on some little stream—to be scoured and made soft, the cloth to be fulled and colored. Men and women in good circumstances went to church on horseback, the men, boys, and indeed some of the flannels made pretty dresses. In summer, tow linen was the common wear for men and boys, generally bleached to a snowy whiteness. It was very comfortable and wore admirably. Shirts were made of bleached flax linen; so were sheets, pillowcases and table linen. Many lady weavers were skillful enough to throw a neat but simple figure upon the latter, and on toweling, etc.

Women worked hard in those days, for upon them fell most of the labor of the wheel, the loom, the dairy, the garden, the kitchen and sometimes of the hoe in the corn field. The latter was peculiar to the case in Indiana county. Among the earliest and brightest of those luminaries was the Rev. Joseph Henderson, himself a highly respectable farmer, who had the unhappy faculty of impressing his own mental and moral image upon all around him, and leading them, perhaps unconsciously, to higher life and immortality, and to better hopes and aspirations. General Charles Campbell and some of his sons were useful in this way, as were Rev. Thomas Davis, who came a little later, David Smith, Judge Cunningham, James McLean, John Douglass and others I might name. All gone now; but their light still shines among men.

There are some sections in Western Pennsylvania where the people seem to be intellectually and morally just where they were in the first two or three decades of the century, while there are others where the upward progress has been wonderful.

Were those old times better than the present? No; but these present times might learn some wholesome lessons from those that are past. We could not, if we would, bring back the old conditions of society which imposed upon the people such stern necessity for economy and household industry, and brought the gentler sex somewhat to the model we find in the Book of Proverbs, a portrait furnished to her sex by the mother of a king.

THE REFORMER.

Slippery Sam's Ostentatious Parade Over Very Little Ground—Tilden's Sham Reform Compared with Bristow's Work.

(Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1876.

The following is circulating as the record of Tilden's canal reform suits from the beginning of his movement to date, a period of fifteen months:

Number of suits brought	2
Number brought to trial	2
Number of convictions obtained	1
Number of suits dismissed by court	1
Number of suits now pending	1
Amount of money recovered	None.
Expense of Commission and counsel to assist Attorney General, about	$100,000
Payment of two certificates stopped by commission	8,000
Number of existing fraudulent contracts stopped	None.

"It cannot be said that these suits were commenced, as one of these three was the old suit commenced by Attorney General Barlow, and finally abandoned by him as hopeless. This is the one which the court dismissed.

Such are the insignificant results of a movement begun with great ostentation, so great as to fix the attention of the whole country, and carried on by a Governor, who, if he had really been in earnest, need not have been thwarted in any of his purposes.

Turning from this paltry showing of Democratic sham reform, it is both refreshing and instructive to examine the Bristow reform record for one year, a period three months less than the time occupied by Tilden.

Bristow's movement against the whisky ring began the first week in May, 1875. In one year the following record had been made:

Value of property seized	$1,500,000
Value of assessments	1,400,000
Suits on official bonds	250,000
Total	$3,150,000

From the above sources the cash turned into the Treasury May 1st, 1876, was $600,000. The process of condemnation and sale is necessarily slow, but the final collection of at least one million dollars more is already fully assured.

The criminal indictments were as follows:

Distillers and rectifiers	95
Supervisors	2
Revenue agents	5
Collectors	2
Deputy collectors	5
Gaugers	8
Storekeepers	15
Other persons	19
Total	176
Conviction and pleas of guilty	110
Held the cases over	12
Tried and acquitted	17

Total cost to Treasury Department in detecting the frauds, and preparing cases for court, $25,000.

Since the first of May the following additional details of Bristow's work have appeared in the Associated Press dispatches from various parts of the country:

Indictments found	8
Convictions	23
Fines	$ 28,000
Recovered on bonds	175,000

This does not cover the whole ground, and is considerably within the limits, which a complete transcript from the official records will show. This is impossible to obtain to date, owing to the fact that the suits are in progress over a wide field — some in New York, some in New Orleans, and several in San Francisco.

Tilden was operating over a single State, through officers of his own selection, and answerable to him for the performance of their duties. Bristow operated over a continent, and at first, and in some instances throughout, by means of reluctant officers, or worse, through those inculpated with the rings.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator George E. Pugh's paralysis affects the lower half of his body, and his mind. His case is considered very critical.

A Russian lady, Mrs. Becker, who has been living in indigent circumstances in Jersey City, has fallen heiress to an estate in Russia worth $2,500,000.

Rapid transit. During the late storm in Iowa a young lady was lifted fifty feet in the air and carried over a distance of over a grove of trees and had one arm broken.

The credit of the gallant New York Seventh has been broken, for a thief has been found in its ranks. Peter Quinn is the man, "which" he stole a $400 gold watch from Daniel Prentz. Peter will be drummed out.

The great sensation just now in the British Parliament is Patrick Smyth. His speech demanding the absolute separation of Ireland from England, according to the London *Times*, recalls "the palmiest days of Irish oratory."

James H. Caldwell, a wealthy gentlemen from the oil regions of this State, has just purchased the splendid James river estate known as "Varina," or Aikin's landing, the place of exchange of prisoners during the late war.

The way of the transgressor is hard. Archibald Henderson, a prominent New York tea broker who, to cover up a bad speculation, forged notes to the extent of over $100,000 and fled, died in Havana recently, poor and destitute.

A singular coincidence is mentioned in the Oswego *Palladium*. James Clark, aged seventy-two, and his wife, same age of Pulaski, died Saturday night. They were born, died and were buried on the same days. Both were afflicted with cancers which caused their death.

An action is pending in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts to determine the right to the possession of certain bonds and stocks captured upon the fugitive Ezra D. Winslow, and delivered by the United States consul at Rotterdam, Holland, to Mayor Cobb, in trust for the legal owner.

The tragedies of civilization. An unhappy mother was found by a funeral party at Greenwood, last week, lying with her four little children huddled about her on the grave of her husband. The poor creatures had been turned out of their lodgings in New York, and were all quietly dying there of starvation amid the costly monuments.

STATE NEWS.

Lancaster county has but one centenarian.

Annie Riche, aged seven, was drowned in the canal near Harrisburg, on Sunday.

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, recently a resident of Philadelphia, has returned to his old home near Lebanon, where he will again reside permanently.

Aaron L. Bowman, the runaway Lebanon Rolling Mill defaulter, has effected a settlement with his creditors and has been released from durance vile.

At Carlisle, a few evenings ago, Mrs. John Kitner and her child were seriously, perhaps fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp which Mrs. K. was filling.

Oak Hill Grange, has a new departure—all the sisters dress alike in seven-and-a-half-cent calico, of the same material, color and pattern; the poor and the rich on the same footing.

The yield of huckleberries on the hills and mountains of Berks county is said to be immense. The forest country in Brecknock and Robeson townships abounds with the berries, and large quantities are shipped to market.

The Montgomery Iron Company's furnace at Port Kennedy has blown out. This furnace was in continuous operation for the past five or six years. It will be put in repair, but will not be put in blast again until there is a revival in the iron business.

During the heavy thunderstorm of Thursday, a son of Thomas Taylor, of Pocopsin township, Chester county, while riding a horse from a field toward the stable, was struck by a flash of lightning. The horse was killed instantly, and the life of the boy is dispaired of.

Bad state of affairs in Reading. The *Times* says four intoxicated women of North Front street laid themselves under the hydrants in their respective yards, and permitted the water to flow over their heads and bodies in order to sober up. It is true, then, that larger does intoxicate.

There were 854 deaths in Philadelphia last week—an increase of 236 over the previous week. This included 70 from sunstroke, 49 from convulsions, 213 from cholera infantum, 75 from marasmus and 104 diseases, 13 from apoplexy, 24 from inflammation of the brain, 63 from congestion of the brain.

John J. Slattery, an ex-County Commissioner of Schuylkill, was arrested on the charge of arson, the crime having been committed some years ago. The information which led to the arrest was furnished by Jimmy Kerrigan, the confessed Mollie Maguire, who knows enough to send many prominent men of the coal regions to jail. It is gradually leaking out that upon the principle that no man could be elected to office without first becoming a Mollie, a large number of ex-officials, members of the Mollies, are to be arrested. The suspected ones are being watched, and if attempt is made to escape they will be arrested. Slattery is a quietold gentleman, aged about sixty, a Democrat, and always enjoyed a good reputation.

The following letter, purporting to have been written by Tweed from over the sea to his old chum Tilden, is a bit of floating campaign humor:

IN FOREIGN LANDS, July 10, 1876.

FRIEND SAM—I send you draft on New York for $500,000, which you can use in the canvass something after the system we adopted to defeat Dix. The six millions hold out tip top. I am waiting, dear Sammy, for that happy day when I can return to my native shores and fly to your bosom under the roof of the White House. Did you fix that up with the Sheriff? If not, you had better do it soon, or he may get notified and squeal. My general health is hunky. How is your spine now, and do you feel the old shock yet? I feel as if I would make a good minister to England, provided there is anybody who wants the portfolio of the Treasury more than your humble servant,

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1876.

The Last Fast Mail,

under instructions from the Postoffice Department, will leave New York on next Saturday, *via* Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania road has also given notice to the department that it will not carry the mails on two or three other trains. The changes necessitated by the provisions of the Postal Appropriation bill will have the effect to throw all letters and papers from twelve to twenty-four hours behind their present time of delivery at all points west of Chicago. Under the fast mail system, by the lapping of mails, all the principal business centers were supplied with mails during business hours; but under the new system they will arrive after business hours, and will not be distributed until the next day. In the future but one postal car will leave daily. All mail matter arriving in Philadelphia in the morning will, after Saturday, have to lay there until night, making a corresponding delay at Pittsburgh. The postal officials state that with the means at command, it will be necessary to cut down the mail service throughout the entire country. They only saving in the bill is the ten per cent. reduction, which will amount to about $900,000. The reduction of the clerical force in the postoffices will, it is said, also cause delay in the distribution of the mails. This work, in the time of fast mail service, was done on the trains. Solomon, one of the Democratic projectors of this system, says the people will not mind it.

The Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

The vacant Commissionership of Internal Revenue is still the objective point of a lively competition. The First Deputy, Mr. Rogers, in point of ability and influential backing stands foremost in the list; but it looks as if he would not be selected for the position. The name of ex-Representative Kellogg, of Connecticut, is at present the most prominently mentioned in connection with the place. It is not at all improbable that his name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, or within a few days.

The Ends Jetties.

Captain Eads made a statement before the House Committee on Commerce to day, showing the satisfactory progress made in the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. He stated that there is now nineteen feet of water, and that there will be twenty-two within two months.

The Bill to Prevent Discriminations by Common Carriers.

The following are the features of the bill prepared by the sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce investigating the charges of unjust discriminations by railroad companies, and already alluded to in these dispatches:

That all railroad companies and all other corporations or persons engaged in the business of carrying freight from any place in one State or Territory to any place in another State or Territory, or from any place in a State or Territory to the seaboard in said State or Territory for exportation, or from the seaboard to any place within any State or Territory of articles imported directly to such inland place of delivery, are prohibited from making discriminations in charges for such transporting and delivering such freights, but all such charges shall be equitable and uniform.

That all railroad companies and all other corporations or persons engaged in carrying freight as aforesaid, are prohibited from charging less or more than the rates prescribed, from any person or persons or corporations, under a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction to that amount, one-half thereof for the benefit of the United States, and the other half to the person sueing therefor. Any arrangement or agreement directly or indirectly, whereby the freight of any individual or association of individuals, or any corporations or corporations, shall be handled, stored or carried for a rate of compensation different from the regular rates charged to others, shall be held to be a violation of the section, declaring the party or corporation violating to the penalty aforesaid.

That all combinations of railroad companies or other corporations or individuals to defeat the purpose of this act, to regulate charges upon a different basis than that herein set forth, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and the corporation or person convicted thereof in any United States district court where said corporation or individual has an office or place of business shall be fined a sum not less than one thousand dollars for each offense, and shall also be subject to the penalty prescribed in section three in a civ

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee—Sub-Committees Appointed—Meetings of Sub-Committees Announced.

The new Republican County Executive Committee held the first meeting Tuesday afternoon at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. There was a very fair attendance of active, energetic Republicans, and every evidence of an active campaign was manifested.

The committee was called to order by Charles S. Feiterman, Esq., Chairman, who said the members had been chosen as active, staunch Republicans, whose duty it was to conduct the campaign to the success of the whole ticket. He congratulated them on the fact that the party has a good ticket in nomination, national and county, and with it every Republican could work heartily with a feeling of security and success. The campaign just opening is an important one and will be exciting. While we have a good ticket that every Republican can earnestly support, there should be increasing vigilance and active work. At present there is little for the general committee to do, but during the next sixty days or less there is much for the sub-committees.

The Chairman then announced the following

SUB-COMMITTEES:

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES.

Sol. Schoyer, Jr., Chairman,	
C. L. Magee, Secretary.	
Fox, John A.,	Riddell, John W.,
Oliver, Harry W.,	Mitchell, Thomas S.,
Gillespie, J.	Wooldridge, Walton,
Graham, James L.,	Carnahan, R. B.,
Wilbert, Jacob,	Jones, Jenkin,
Kinzel, E.	

The Chairman explained that this committee would control all expenditures and that no expenses should be incurred except by its approval. The action was necessary to prevent expenditures beyond the ability of the committee, and as this committee would act in conjunction with the Finance Committee, business would be conducted on business principles.

ORGANIZATION.

S. P. Fulton, Chairman.
George T. Oliver, Secretary.

Steele, S. S.,	Ewig, Jacob,
Baker, Thos. W.	Kilgore, Harmar,
Perry, Richard,	Thompson, John,
Swan, James,	Keilar, Thos. D.,
Smith, W. W.,	Boyd, Adam,
Bailey, John D.,	Goering, Fred.,
Russell, John,	Holliday, Geo. L.,
Hamilton, T. J.	Aiken, Agnew,
Binder, Andrew,	Bigham, W. G.,
Bradley, Robert,	Swan, W. J.
West, W. D.,	Slack, Alfred,
Frank, M. G.,	Kettenberger, J.,
Atwell, W. E.,	Wilson, Geo. W.,
Mills, Isaac,	Gerwig, Henry,
Dunbar, W. A.,	Wier, J. S.,
Murphy, Geo. W.,	Davis, Jr., David,
Wanders, A.,	Tunstell, Joshua,
Collins, John,	Mallory, Silas W.,
Winters, Gardiner,	Gibson, R. M.
Barkley, Samuel,	Craig, Neal,
McClurg, Wm.	Stevens, Vincent,
Butler, Joseph A.,	Morton, Isaac,
	Wright, George,
	Shanks, Wm. A.,

REGISTRATION.

W. J. Diehl, Chairman.
Theodore Mylert, R. DeBrown, Secretaries.

Humphreys, M. S.,	McQuatty, A. J.,
Smith, D. L.,	Bigelow, Thomas S.,
Woodson, Louis,	Booth, James J.,
Flinn, Wm.,	Wettach, Wm.,
McCleary, W. H.,	Woods, Hugh,
Day, J. J.,	Dickey, Wm.,
Faber, Louis,	Fording, Thomas,
Carson, Paul J.,	Fullerton, W. J.,
Marshall, James,	Patterson, A.,
Paul, John,	Johnston, W. H.,
Grier, S. A.,	Boll, Anthony,
Hemlup, R. S.,	Hobson, Arthur,
Manns Edgell, J. Z.,	Burke, John,
Hough, F. S. C.,	McJunken, Alex.,
Granger, Thomas,	Moore, James F.,
Mutzig, James,	Reed, Wm.,
Nusser, John.	Guiton, Ro. ert.

NATURALIZATION.

Charles Jeremy, Chairman.
John N. Neeb, David T. McGunnegle, Secretaries.

Saunders, H. C.,	Hess, Louis,
Soffell, Jacob,	Jones, T. W.,
Schaffer, Jacob,	Boyd, John,
Vetter, Jacob,	Jones, John H.,
Speer, Josiah,	Snively, Henry,
Lynch, J. H.,	Bauerline, George,
Jones, R. H.,	Reeder, William,
Shroeder, Wm.,	McCall, R. S. P.,
Trautman, George,	Quinelly, Jos.
Stellin, Charles,	Bierman, Isaac,
Jones, Sam,	Wenke, Daniel,
Malone, M. J.,	Drahler, Jr., A.
Haas, August,	Gray, G. W.,
Hillott, Oliver,	Hamilton, A.,
Ross, Isaac M.,	Chamberlain, S. J.
Wilhelm, Charles,	Bullock, W. S.,
Anderson, William,	Bradley, George,
Scott, Samuel,	Davis, Robert J.,
Wyly, C. B.,	Lupi, Peter,
Johnston, J. P.,	Mercer, J. C.,
Benshire, John,	Maionphy, J. M.,
Petty, J. O.,	Walton, Thomas,
Dressler, Peter,	Thomas, Fred.,
Lowe, Robert,	Bevan, David,
Jones, J. C.,	Debore, Henry.
McDowell, B. B.	

MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS.

John S. Lambie, Chairman.
Josiah Cohen, W. C. Stillwagon, Secretaries.

Moreland, W. C.,	Cordier, Henry,
Hagle, Jacob,	Negley, R. H.,
Hamilton, Dr. J.,	Ford, Geo. A.,
Johnston, S. A.,	Ewing, A. J.,
Arter, James,	Espy, William,
Purviance, W. S.,	Guthrie, Wm.,
Safford, Henry,	Robb, John S.,
Walters, Jacob H.,	McCandless, J. G.,
Ellis, W. H.,	Baldt, Jr.,
Darr, J. G.,	Murray, J. W.,
Ayers, N. G.	

DOCUMENTS.

H. H. Byram, Chairman.
John A. McQuade and W. F. McKelvey Secretaries.

Swissclim, Wm.,	Hass, Phillip,
Thomas, John S.,	Pulpress, B. F.,
Aldersen, Wm.,	Kiel, Robert,
Peterson, Wm.,	Burns, T. Henry,
Cunningham, D. H.,	Stotler, Daniel,
McDonald, P. E.,	Keilmeyer, E.
North, Charles E.,	Baker, John,
Johnston, J. H.,	Varner, M.,
Bonnell, G. F.,	Harper, Thos. R.;
Riley, W.	Ellison, Samuel,
Brown, James,	Armstrong, John,
Evans, Thomas.	Wallace, John.
Jones, Joseph.	

PRINTING.

W. B. Rogers, Chairman.
Frank F. Case, Secretary.

Miller, J. Henry,	Anshutz, Wm.,
Bradley, Andrew,	Hamilton, John,
Neely, Thomas.	McKnight, James,
Perchment, P. D.,	Van Baalan, M.,
Reese, Evan,	Harmar, Jonas,
McBane, Alex.,	Moore, James B.
Leonhauser, C. R.,	

MARCHING AND OLEE CLUBS.

A. L. Pearson, Chairman.
Thomas H. Phelps and August Ammon, Sec's.

Lewis, Joseph W.,	Bartley, Calvin,
Hilliken, C. S.,	Wernbold, C.
Lang, Frederick,	Knox, R. H.,
Kelner, E. G.,	Courain, R. B.,
Saint, F. T.,	Erwin, Wm. N.,
Evans, John,	Gregg, James P., Jr.,
Baird, C. L.,	Bewers, W. T.,
Lewis, Charles W.,	Orth, John,
Reed, Robert A.,	Brann, John,
Verner, Murray,	Everson, Charles,
Sailer, George,	Glass, David,
Irwin, James V.,	Blair, Robert,
Clark, John,	Weed, John,
Oppenheimer, B.,	Jones, W. L.

MUSIC.

E. C. Matthews, Chairman.
Harry Moore, Secretary.

Decamp, W. M.,	Hays, W. B.,
Samuel Bellore,	Lewis, W.
Magee, T. S.,	Ashworth, Joseph,
Reese, Thomas,	Lathman, Wm.,
Capernell, Paul,	Wilson, James D.,
Hager, S. S.	McVicker, W. B.
Clements, John,	Wiltz, Robert,
Campbell, David,	Jackson, Powell,
Lloyd, L. Thomas,	Kennedy, W. J.,
Bartell, R. M. P.,	Nobbe, H.
Kreuter, Clem.,	Deakin, David,

Meetings of sub committees were announced as follows:

On Meetings and Speakers—Tuesday, July 25th, at 2 P. M., at headquarters.

On Naturalization—Saturday, 22d July, at 2 P. M., at headquarters.

On Vigilance—Tuesday, July 25th, at 2 P. M., at headquarters.

On Registration—Wednesday, July 26th, at 2 P. M., at headquarters.

On motion of Mr. Riddell, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee call meetings of Republican voters at an early day in their respective districts, for the formation of Republican clubs, and that they report such organizations when made to this Committee.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

Death Rate of the Past Week.

The report of Dr. Snively, Physician of the Board of Health, for the week ending July 15th, shows 120 deaths, the largest number of deaths that have occurred in our city for many years, and three times as great as the number recorded three weeks ago. Twenty-four of the deaths were from cholera infantum, and fifty-three were children under one year of age, and seventy-eight were under ten years of age.

The cause of death were as follows: Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 1; simple cholera, 3; cholera infantum, 24; pyaemia, 1; smallpox, 4; syphilis, 1; cancer of liver, 1; scrofula, 1; tubercular meningitis, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 7; miliary tubercle, losis, 3; tabes mesenterica, 1; rachitas, 1; encephalitis, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; apoplexy, 4; hydrocephalus, 2; paralysis, 1; tetanus, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; insolation (sunstroke,) 5; valve disease of heart, 2; hypertrophy of heart, 1; angina pectoris, 1; heart disease not specified, 1; pneumonia, 5; bronchical catarrh, 2; pneumonia, 5; pneumonic phthisis, 1; teething, 5; enteritis, 3; dysentery, 1; stomatitis, 1; diarrhoea, 1; congestion of liver, 1; congestion of liver, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; rupture of uterus, 1; premature birth, 2; old age, 1; debility, 3; drowning, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 120.

Color—White, 118; colored, 2; total, 120.

Social relations—Married, 26; single, 89; widows, 3; widowers, 1; not stated, 1; total, 120.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 78; other parts of the United States, 13; Canada, 1; England, 1; Germany, 12; Ireland, 11; Italy, 1; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1; not stated, 1.

Age—Under 1 year, 53; from 1 to 2 years, 17; from 2 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 1; from 15 to 20, 6; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 10; from 40 to 50, 6; from 50 to 60, 9; from 60 to 70, 7; from 70 to 80, 4; 80 to 90, 1.

Localities—City wards, 113; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 2; St. Francisco Hospital, 1; Homœopathic Hospital, 2. Total, 120.

THE KUHLMAN MURDER.

Conclusion of the Hearing—Topmann Committed for Court.

At three o'clock Friday afternoon the hearing in the case of William Topmann, charged with the murder of August Kuhlman, was resumed before Mayor Phillips. Very little additional evidence was elicited, and the case against the prisoner is not a very strong one.

Detective Miller testified that the prisoner stated to him at Mercy Hospital that he was rendered insensible by a blow, and knew nothing more until he was taken to a grocery; that he was awakened by a man putting his hands in his (prisoner's) pocket, and the man struck him as soon as he awoke.

James Quinn reiterated his statement that the bed looked as if but one person had occupied it.

Dr. Campbell recalled—I was there on the morning of the occurrence; I know the location well; the head of the bed was against the wall and runs under the stairway about three feet; don't think it occupies all the space; I examined the wounds of Topmann, he had only a scalp wound on his head; the wound could be inflicted the injuries himself; his wound could have been done by a sharp instrument. (Witness was then shown two butcher knives taken from the shop, and he said the wound might have been made with one of them.) In his opinion the wound the prisoner sustained would not render him insensible; he is a healthy man and able to stand hard knocks; the wound on his head might have been caused by a hatchet.

Wm. Kahn testified that the neighbors said they never saw the others quarreling on the evening before the murder.

Celia Gipperich, a young lady to whom Kuhlman was engaged to be married, testified that the murdered man, about two weeks before his death, told her that he had trouble with the prisoner about money matters.

Ex-Chief of Police Hague testified that the prisoner told him he was out of bed when he was struck.

Other witnesses were examined, but nothing important was brought out by their testimony.

The Mayor decided to hold the prisoner for trial, and he was committed for the action of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He will be sent to jail as soon as he recovers from his injuries, which will be in a day or two.

The case was ably conducted on the part of the Commonwealth by W. C. Stillwagon, Esq.

TI E SWCOPE DE FALCATION.

The Amount Nearly $20,000—The Court Has No Power to Grant Relief.

United States District Attorney McCormick, in a conversation relative to a rule granted by Judge McCandless on him, as the Government's representative, to show cause why a certain judgment against Joseph Fleming should not be marked satisfied, expressed the opinion that the Treasury Department, and not the Court, had authority in the premises.

The judgment in question was obtained by the late District Attorney Swoope in 1872, for alleged violation of the revenue law, and a few days thereafter the judgment was paid in full, with costs and commissions. It was some time after that Mr. Baldwin, the attorney for Mr. Fleming, discovered that the judgment against the latter had not been satisfied on the dockets, and he wrote to the department at Washington in regard to the matter. This was the first intimation that the Government had of Mr. Swoope's "irregularity," and the Attorney-General thereupon wrote to Mr. Reed, the then District Attorney, for the facts in the case. From that time until within a few days nothing has been done in the matter, and now Mr. Fleming has taken steps to have the matter brought into court to see whether he will be compelled to pay over again the judgment obtained against him.

Mr. McCormick says that an examination of the records show that Mr. Swoope was a defaulter to an amount between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. The new District Attorney has not yet thoroughly completed the search, but what he has discovered thus far shows a deficiency to the amount stated.

In regard to the appeals of the business men to push their judgments to Mr. Swoope, Mr. McCormick says that the little hope that they will avail anything, as the department at Washington has stated that in no way the judgments could be satisfied would be by turning over the amount of them in cash into the United States treasury. Mr. Swoope was not authorized to receive any moneys in the Government and consequently the Government is not responsible for his acts.

SINGULAR DEATH.

A Tipstave of Court No. 2 Expires in His Bed.

News was received in Allegheny Tuesday evening of the sudden death at New Castle of Mr. Morrison A. Knox, a tipstave in Common Pleas Court No. 2. Court having adjourned, Mr. Knox and his wife proceeded to their home at that place in New Castle, their former home. Night before last he retired as well as usual. In the morning when his wife awoke she found that death had been a few hours previous in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and coming to the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, New York, has perfected a few potent and specific, which he does not extol as a cure all, but one which admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that affect the women of the present day. This natural specific is compounded, called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, lalting and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally. TTh&S

Death of an Original Mormon.

Sidney Rigdon, one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Mormon Church, and a native of St. Clair township, this county, died on Friday last, in Allegheny county, New York. The deceased was born in 1793; and, in 1812, he was employed in a printing office, in this city, where he became acquainted with Spalding's "Book of Mormon" had been left to be printed. It is alleged that Rigdon got a copy of Spalding's manuscript, and soon after began preaching doctrines similar to those set forth in the "Book." Some ten years afterward he became associated with the famous Joe Smith, and organized the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Spalding died in Washington county in 1816, and Smith and Rigdon modified the book to suit themselves. The history of the Mormon Church in Kirtland, Ohio, in Independence, Missouri, and in Nauvoo, Illinois, is known to many of our readers. On the death of Joe Smith, Rigdon made an effort to succeed him, but was beaten by Brigham Young, and finally driven out of the church. He returned to Pittsburgh a few year 1846, and soon after removed to the Genesee Valley, New York, where he died at the age of eighty-three. After abandoning the religious ventures he devoted himself to the study of geology, and supported himself in a great measure by lecturing upon that subject. He is said to have been highly respected by his neighbors during the declining years of his life.

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feebie and back achy, with only here and there a few notable exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and coming to the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, New York, has perfected a few potent and specific, which he does not extol as a cure all, but one which admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that affect the women of the present day. This natural specific is compounded, called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, lalting and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally. TTh&S

Green's Death Warrant.

At two o'clock Monday afternoon Sheriff Fife visited the jail for the purpose of reading to William Green, convicted of the murder of Samuel Marshall, his death warrant. The prisoner was brought into the corridor of the jail where the Sheriff, accompanied by several gentlemen, among whom was Superintendent Jamison of the warden to bring Green to the office, the jail officer simply mentioned to the prisoner that the Sheriff was there, telling him what he wanted him for. When Green was brought into the presence of the officials he was informed that he did not understand the situation, and turning to Warden Smith in front of him he asked if his sentence to hang was over. Mr. Smith told him that was not necessary, inasmuch as the Sheriff merely wished to read the warrant that had been received from the Governor. The Sheriff then address Green:

Sheriff Fife—How do you do, Mr. Green?

Green—Tolerably well, sir.

Sheriff—I have received your death warrant, and it now becomes my painful duty to read it to you.

Green—Yes, sir.

The Sheriff then read the warrant, fixing the day of execution for Friday, September 7th next.

Sheriff—Now, Mr. Green, let me entreat you to prepare for your final end. You may bolster yourself up with hope, but your chances are very slim. As an old friend I would advise you to prepare for your death.

Green appeared in his bare feet, with nothing but light underclothes and a pair of pantaloons. He stood with his hands behind him, and appeared to be inclined to unpleasure to the reading of the warrant, and the few remarks of the Sheriff. He made no reply to what was said to him, and the ceremony having ended, he was conducted back to his cell. He understands that the Supreme Court is yet to pass upon his case, and he lives in the hope of having it reversed. The Supreme Court meets in October, and as the case is now pending before it, without a chance for a regular hearing until at least October, it is very improbable that Green will be executed on the day fixed in the death warrant.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1876.

Nothing occurred to-day to break the monotony that has reigned in financial circles for some time past. The money market is very easy with the available surplus rather in excess of the offerings of prime commercial paper. Of course there is always means for the employment of money, such as they are, but that which is the most easily available is too often open to suspicion, and requires deliberation. In these days, that of itself is likely to be a fatal objection, for deliberation is very apt to intensify the doubt and uncertainty. Of good paper, that which commands at once full confidence, there is but little offering—scarce enough to give tone to the market. But between these two grades there is another, which is, after all, the main stay of the market, and the best indicator of the condition of business, and that is a class of regular mercantile paper, based upon actual transactions in buying and selling, and generally placed in bank by bank customers. Of this the amount is now down to a very low point, but it still furnishes the base of the business of the banks, and will probably continue until there shall be a general revival. The usual routine of checking and discount operations was the order to-day, and, so far as can be ascertained, applies and potatoes being the most notable in the decline. Provisions are steady and in active demand, the only change of importance being an advance in dried beef to 15½c. In groceries the prominent feature of the week is the sustained strength in sugars which were reported higher in New York. The stock of standard sugars here is very light, and quotations are made on grades not quite up to the standard, and consequently the actual worth of really standard sugars. Dry goods are very quiet, with but little doing outside of a small trade on orders for reassortments, and prices show no important alterations. In drugs and chemicals there is a steady, firm feeling with but few changes in quotations. Coal continues active and steady with a large share of the clip already marketed. Other lines of trade were quiet and easy.

The following *bulletin* of last week gives the following description of the effect of the heat upon business interests. The description would answer for most of the leading business cities in the country:

The effect of the excessive heat in increasing the bills of mortality is more evident daily by the reports of the press, but its influence is experienced in the various ramifications of business, of which no public note is taken. In the wholesale houses the clerks who are not enjoying their holidays are lounging idly around or eagerly seeking for the coolest spots. Many of the down-town streets are comparatively deserted and dullness is the prevailing element everywhere.

The produce commission merchants especially, suffer at such a time as this, and so far as beans, cheese, potatoes, eggs and the second d. there is no possibility of holding back for higher prices, for the weather will be perishable peaches are quick sales as possible. Prices therefore are not likely to be advanced at all. The producers, however, being aware of this fact, do not send much stuff to market, except with regard to weather, some of which large quantities are daily thrown away unfit for use, the supply is so regulated to the demand that there is little if any variation from the rates which have prevailed for some time past.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	977
Corn, bus	400
Oats, bus	2,100
Potatoes, bus	710
Hay, bales	65
The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:	

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,408	8,295	18,703
Apples, bbls	212	727	939
Cheese, cases	773	1,313	2,086
Corn, bush	2,031	3,047	5,078
Wheat, bush	8,000	2,325	10,325
Rye, bush	425	1,000	1,425
Oats, bush	10,635	12,750	23,385
Feathers, pkgs	157	160	317
Bacon, pcs	12,991	8,128	21,119
Bacon, lbs	1,156	627	1,783
Potatoes, bush	1,045	2,605	3,650
Hay, bales	330	284	614

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots higher prices are realized, as 2 cents per pound of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The dullness and limited volume of business in the grain trade show no signs of improvement. Receipts have been very light for the past week, although to-day there was somewhat increased by the arrival of a number of cars of oats. Wheat is dull, with none of the millers buying to any extent, and a general disposition to hold aloof from the influence of the downward movement in the West, and the nearness of a new crop of winter wheat of superior quality. Corn is also weak and almost wholly nominal. We quote car lots of No. 1 white corn at 48@48½c; mixed, 47½@48c; yellow, 48c; ear corn, 48@48½c per bushel; Pennsylvania: lower grades very hard to sell at 45@46c; shelled corn, 45@46c; rye, 80c; or of average merchantable, perhaps not twice as much, but a close approximation to that. Gold dollars have appreciated, to be sure, even more, but it is not the less true that silver dollars have appreciated also.

Under the double standard it is just, because accordant with contract, to pay creditors in silver. They suffer no injustice in being obliged to receive it, and it is equally true that they can suffer no injustice in it. This can only be said, that they do not profit quite so much as they would under the single standard. They are gainers, whatever metal they receive, by the same general appreciation of money, which affects loss than gold.

Albert Gallatin, in a letter addressed to the Treasury Department December 31, 1829, defending the double standard and answering the objection that it gave the debtor the option of paying in the cheap-

1. That in half the cases which occur the metal cheapest at the time of payment is the cheapest, but in one of the remaining cases the contract for payment was entered into, but because the other metal has risen and that in sixteen cases the debtor suffers no loss by being obliged to receive the cheapest metal, while the debtor would suffer from a loss and an injustice if obliged to pay in the dearest.

2. That the rise and fall in the value of both the precious metals compared with commodities are more frequent and much greater than the fluctuations in their relative value.

Mr. Gallatin therefore argued that, as nobody proposed to abandon the use of gold and silver as money on account of their fluctuations as a measure of the value of commodities, there was less reason for objecting to their double, or alternate, use on account of their much smaller fluctuations relatively to each other.

—The London *Times* of a recent date publishes a special dispatch from Calcutta which says:

The exchange question occupies public attention to almost the entire exclusion of other topics. Whether the lowest point has been reached, or whether the depression will be permanent or temporary, and whether any and what remedy is possible, are the main subjects of conversation among all classes. The rate now is a fraction above 1s. 6d. per rupee, so that a difference of exactly 33 1-3 per cent. against silver is now established. This tells severely on persons with fixed incomes and all large capitalists at home, but the inevitable rise in prices on all imported articles makes the pressure severe to everybody. The Government loss will nearly equal the gain from the opium revenue. Exports of the native staples, in spite of the Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a calamity so crushing and so general. If the depression continues, it will probably paralyze the import trade. The public has before the Government various plans for the most anxious consideration, and if the depression is to be permanent it will resolve itself into the question of how to stave off national bankruptcy.

—The annual statement of the San Francisco Mint shows the coinage of the year to have been as follows:

Double eagles	$20,000,000
Trade dollars	4,525,000
Half dollars	1,772,000
Dimes	1,551,000
Quarter dollars	1,696,000
Double dimes	227,000
Eagles	45,000
Half eagles	45,000
Quarter eagles	41,500
Total	$25,989,000

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 111½.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Money closed easy at 2@ 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@5 per cent. Custom receipts $304,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $47,000. Clearings $12,000,000. Sterling dull at 489@491.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111¾ and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent., and for borrowing flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in active demand. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull. Stocks opened weak, being unfavorably affected by a further reduction in freights to the West by some of the transportation companies and trunk lines. After midday there was a recovery of from ½ to ⅝ per cent. from the lowest point, but subsequently the improvement was partially lost. At the close the market was irregular, some stocks higher and others lower, with Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi and Western Union the strongest, and St. Paul, Erie and Michigan Central the weakest. Transactions 57,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Western Union; 8,000 St. Paul, 3,500 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 8,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	83¾
Quicksilver	10
Do. preferred	10
Pacific Mail	32½
Mariposa	10¾
Do. preferred	19½
Adams Express	110½
Wells-Fargo Ex	84
American Ex	56½
U. S. Express	74½
New York Central	104
Erie	14½
Do. preferred	21
Harlem	129½
Do. preferred	133
Michigan Central	45¾
Panama	134
Lake Shore	53¾
Illinois Central	96½
Cleveland & Pitts	94½
Northwestern	41¾
Do. preferred	75¾
C. C. C. & I	42
N. J. Central	72

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881	120½
5-20's, 1865	110½
5-20's, 1865, new	117½
5-20's, 1867	117½
5-20's, 1868	119¼

STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old	40¼
Tennessee, new	40
Virginia, new	27

LONDON, July 19, 5 P. M.—The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday for repairs. Consols and other Government investments are buoyant in consequence of the glut of money, and the growing conviction that the Eastern troubles will not spread. Consols 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104½; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 108½; Erie railroad securities—New York Central 97½; Erie 13; do preferred 29. Peters Brothers, corn merchants of Liverpool, have suspended. Liabilities estimated at £150,000.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes 104 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—United States bonds—New 5's 107½.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 5@5¼.

OSWEGO, July 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 18. Corn 56c. Oats dull; white State 40c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1876.

The oppressive influence of the heat intensified the natural disposition of trade toward quiet and somnolence to-day. There did not seem to be much change in the general features of commercial circles, and what there was appeared to be in the direction of more complete quiet and a more general cessation of business activity. Notwithstanding this tendency, a moderate volume of business was transacted in some departments, and the aggregate of business was not perhaps so much reduced as might have been expected, from the fierce heat and the general disinclination of business men to exert themselves.

There is a slight increase in the volume of grain receipts, but business in that line continues exceedingly limited, with the firmness in corn and oats the most prominent characteristic of the market. Flour is rather sluggish and easy. Produce is very dull, and one commission merchant said this morning that he had never seen trade so flat and lifeless in that line. Provisions are unchanged since that may injure by keeping, are very much depressed. Fruits and vegetables are in large supply and are sold at almost any prices that can be obtained, apples and potatoes being the most notable in the decline. Provisions are steady and in active demand, the only change of importance being an advance in dried beef to 15½c. In groceries the prominent feature is the sustained strength in sugars which were reported higher in New York. The stock of standard sugars here is very light, and quotations are made on grades not quite up to the standard, and consequently the actual worth of really standard sugars. Dry goods are very quiet, with but little doing outside of a small trade on orders for reassortments, and prices show no important alterations. In drugs and chemicals there is a steady, firm feeling with but few changes in quotations. Coal continues active and steady with a large share of the clip already marketed. Other lines of trade were quiet and easy.

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Wool.

The wool trade in this section continues quite active, and notwithstand the disposition of some dealers to curtail transactions, there is a fair prospect for the marketing of the entire clip at current prices, and the chances are that the case that a very large share of the clip of the present season has been from the hands of the growers into those of the dealers, whence its transfer to the manufacturers will probably be completed before the fall trade opens. There seems to be as much disposition as usual on the part of buyers to hold their wool, and many of them no doubt, having received a tolerably severe lesson from their experience last year, will on the other hand the buying interest generally is taking hold with confidence, though in some quarters we heard complaints of the close competition of grades and the slowness of the manufacturers to stock up with the new clip. Prices are unchanged, fleeces generally bringing 28@30c, with the privilege generally reserved, when the top grade is paid, of throwing out all greasy and unmerchantable fleeces. Combing wools are quite active, and prices rule about as last year, but rule about steady at 33@36c. We repeat former quotations of 29@30c ₱ lb for coarse combing delaine, 32@34c for medium, and 32@33c for tub-washed; 20@25c for unmerchantable; and 17@20c for coarse.

We copy from the Boston *Journal of Commerce* as follows: "The amount of business transacted in the Boston wool market for the week ending July 15th, 1876, is 4,000,000 lbs. Of this 2,000,000 lbs. were sold on Monday, 1,000,000 lbs. on Tuesday, 500,000 lbs. on Wednesday, 300,000 lbs. on Thursday, and 200,000 lbs. on Friday. The sales on Monday were made at the opening of the market, and were the largest of any day during the week. The sales on Tuesday were also large, but on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday they were small. The sales of the week have been principally of Ohio XX and above, and Michigan X and above, at prices ranging from 36@37½c for Ohio XX, and 35@36c for Michigan X. Fine delaine wools have been in demand, and sales of 500,000 lbs. have been made at prices ranging from 38@40c. Medium grades have been in demand, and sales of 1,000,000 lbs. have been made at prices ranging from 34@36c. Coarse wools have been in demand, and sales of 500,000 lbs. have been made at prices ranging from 30@32c. Pulled wools have been in demand, and sales of 500,000 lbs. have been made at prices ranging from 30@36c. Territory wools have been in demand, and sales of 1,000,000 lbs. have been made at prices ranging from 30@36c. Fleece wools have been in demand, and sales of 1,000,000 lbs. have been made at prices ranging from 30@36c. Pulled wools have been in demand, and sales of 500

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,322,387.

GEORGE WILKES, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, was for GREELEY in 1872, but cannot stand TILDEN. He is unreservedly for HAYES.

THE Mendota (Ill.) *News*, heretofore Democratic, has seen the errors of its ways and is now for HAYES and WHEELER. Dr. D. H. SPICKLER is its editor.

THE intelligent German voters of the country are very generally rallying to the support of the Republican ticket, their good sense and honest purposes inducing them to take that side.

THE Titusville *Courier*, "the only Democratic daily in Northwestern Pennsylvania," persistently refuses to put up the names of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and is as silent as the grave on the Presidential question.

THE *Public*, one of the soundest of the commercial papers of New York, is out squarely for HAYES and WHEELER. Its attitude is noteworthy, for as a general thing papers of this description keep within their own lines.

THE Democrats of Mercer county have resolved to make no party nominations this fall, but to support, instead, the ticket nominated by the "Independent Greenback" party. They support TILDEN on a hard-money platform and their county ticket on a soft-money one.

THE vote of Chicago for Mayor, on Wednesday last, was as follows:

Monroe Heath, Republican	19,161
Mark Kimball, Democratic swallow-tail	7,548
Jim. McGrath, Democratic short-hair	3,363

Chicago gave 12,000 majority for GRANT, in 1872, and that continues to be about her figure.

HENDRICKS, in speaking of Governor HAYES, in his Indianapolis tirade, said:

"They say he is an honest man; was not the same said of General Grant four years ago?"

True; but it never was said of Governor HENDRICKS.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, has been compelled to write a letter to the War Department asking the Government to send troops to that State to protect the Republicans there. Governor CHAMBERLAIN is a "Liberal," and the fact tells its own story, without comment.

THE Democratic papers boast that TILDEN reduced the taxes of New York, in his first year as Governor, $8,000,000; but they forget to add that it was a Legislature, Republican in both branches, that passed the necessary legislation. All that TILDEN had to do with it was to put his name to the Republican Appropriation bill.

HORACE WHITE, formerly of the Chicago *Tribune*, and one of the famous Quadrilateral of 1872, speaks of Governor HAYES' letter of acceptance as "unassailable," and puts himself on the right side. No one of the Liberals, outside of the list of bummers, can now be found upon the side of TILDEN.

THAT bloody massacre of negroes at Hamburg, South Carolina, the other day, was simply the inauguration of a system of terrorism designed to intimidate, until after the Presidential election, the purpose being to overawe the colored people and prevent them from voting. It should be made the subject of immediate Congressional inquiry.

ISAAC W. STONE has been nominated for Senate by the Republicans of Warren and Venango counties, in place of W. S. MCMURRAY, the late Senator. MR. STONE was formerly a member of the House, for several years, and is a man of great ability; nevertheless we hate to part with so good a Senator as Mr. MCMULLEN proved himself to be.

THE consumption of ice in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and other Eastern cities, this summer, as shown by the business statistics of dealers, has thus far exhibited an increase of from fifty to seventy-five per cent., as compared with the corresponding time last year. The companies engaged in the retail trade have hard work to meet the demand.

CHARLES H. GROW, who supported GREELEY in 1872, is now for HAYES and WHEELER, and is a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress in the Bradford district. The district consists of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties, and is now represented by a Democrat, one POWELL, who crept in, in 1874, by a bare 100 majority.

THERE was a considerable increase in the earnings of the various railroads last month as compared with the corresponding month last year. Of twenty-two Western roads, in June, 1875, the aggregate earnings were $6,931,330, and for last month, $8,075,756, showing an increase of $1,144,410. The mileage of the same roads last year was 15,464, while for this year it was 15,534, or an increase of seventy miles.

THE exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New York for the week ending on the 10th inst. were $7,170,896, against $5,013,248 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $6,267,356 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since January 1, this year, amounted to $137,068,327, against $132,955,398 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $158,635,219 in 1874.

THE idea prevails that the heat, this year, is something extraordinary; yet it has many parallels. There were three hot weeks in June and July of 1836, very much like the three hot weeks of 1876; then there were three hot weeks in 1845, extending from June to August; three hot months, instead of weeks, in 1856; five dry, hot weeks in 1864, during which no rain fell; and the summer of 1872—only four years since—was very much like the summer of this year.

AN Albany dispatch to the Boston *Globe* says those who surround Governor TILDEN say that the most strenuous efforts will be made to keep down the Republican majority in Ohio at the October election, and that all the money that is needed to carry Indiana for the Democracy will be supplied. This takes it for granted that they can buy as many "Hoosiers" as they want; but they will find that they are reckoning without their hosts. Still, the fact shows the kind of "reform" these people are introducing into the canvass.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, a Democratic paper, speaks thus of Governor HAYES' letter of acceptance:

"The letter is something more than an act of formality. Read it, and however much we may differ on the vital point involved in the currency question, we cannot but frankly admit that it is a brave, strong, national paper. It is braver, better and stronger than the platform of his party. We were inclined to believe that Governor HAYES was a negative character, but there is more positive self-assertion shown in his letter than has been exhibited by any candidate for President in the last quarter of a century."

THE trade returns of the port of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 30, 1876, show the total exports to have been $40,254,075, against $28,688,019 in the previous year. The increase is $11,666,056; and as this trade is constantly growing, it is not too much to expect that it will go to $50,000,000 in the current year. The exports of corn were 11,286,092 bushels, of wheat 3,632,143 bushels, of flour 171,656 barrels. The shipments of petroleum aggregated 57,904,562 gallons, of which 3,662,247 gallons were crude, 52,411,629 gallons refined, and 1,830,696 gallons naptha and benzine.

MRS. HELEN E. WILLIS, of Louisiana, sister of Senator TWITCHELL of that State, died in Indianapolis last Sunday. The *Journal*, of that city, says:

"She was the last of four sisters, all of whose husbands have been killed in Louisiana for being Republicans, and her death is directly traceable to the terrible shock to her system occasioned by the recent attack on her brother. She had never recovered from the murder of her husband, some two years ago or more, and this last shock was a fatal blow to her already shattered system. Senator Twitchell is now the sole survivor of his family, who went to Louisiana after the war, including four sisters, four brothers-in-law, and two brothers."

THE beginning. The Democrats of Denison, Texas, got up a torch-light procession on hearing of the nomination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and went about the town cheering lustily for JEFF. DAVIS. Throughout nearly the entire South, also, the common toast in bar-rooms is "here's to the next rebellion," and the late massacre at Hamburg, South Carolina, is but an illustration of what is in store for the blacks and Union men of the South should TILDEN be elected. The universal opinion among the rebel Democracy is that TILDEN, if elected, will prove another BUCHANAN, and in that hope they are leaving no stone unturned to secure his success.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The Democrats of the House ran foul of an unexpected snag, in the debate on Saturday, when Mr. SMALLS (colored), of South Carolina, demanded the protection of the army for his defenseless brethren, who were subject to insult, intimidation, riot and murder, as was instanced in the case of the Hamburg military company, who found their graves in their attempt to celebrate, in a fitting way, the centenary of American independence. Mr. SMALLS is himself a negro; but he rendered great service in the war of the rebellion as a pilot, and he carried his own vessel into the Union lines, in the very earliest period of the Union war. A veteran himself, he has the right to speak for his people; and he vindicated their right to take part in the nation's hundredth birthday, by defending the innocent military company of Hamburg, who did nothing to justify the murderous attack made upon them, beyond the fact that they were colored and had arms in their hands. In the five minutes allowed him, in the debate on Saturday, he referred to the Hamburg massacre, and sent to the Clerk's desk a published letter of an eye-witness. Attempts were made to cut off the reading by points of order, but as Mr. SMALLS had the letter read as a portion of his remarks these efforts failed. The letter read was written to Mr. SMALLS by one of his constituents, and he had it published in a city paper, withholding the name of the writer for prudential reasons. Mr. COX denounced the introduction of the letter as an effort to make political capital, and expressed the belief that its statements were false. His remark that "the letter is indorsed by the gentleman from South Carolina, but who indorses him?" was received with expressions of disapprobation from the Republican side. Mr. SMALLS made a good point by rejoining to COX's unparliamentary inquiry, "I am indorsed by a constituency which sent me here by 15,000 majority;" and in answer to a demand for the name of the writer of the letter Mr. SMALLS replied, "Do you want the name so that another negro may be murdered?"

Mr. HARTRIDGE, of Georgia, had a great deal to say about the "chivalry" of a certain Southerner (General BUTLER, who headed the mob that attacked the Hamburg military company); but Mr. RAINEY, another colored Representative from South Carolina, exposed, with admirable irony, the "chivalry" in massacring unarmed men, mutilating their dead bodies, and destroying the household effects of their families. He charged that nowhere would men be permitted to drive a wagon through the ranks of a military procession, and because a South Carolina militia company would not break ranks to permit two chivalric gentlemen of ancient ancestry to pass, the surrender of their arms was demanded by persons who had no right to make the demand, and no authority to receive the surrender, and they were shot down by an armed mob because they dared to refuse. Mr. RAINEY's speech was delivered with great earnestness and fervor, and was listened to with marked attention. The Democrats, fearing to permit the debate to continue, carried an adjournment: but the debate has proved the fact that negroes are not to be the subject to the occasion in the forum, if not in the field; and that the Southern "chivalry" cannot practice their murderous arts upon the negroes of the South without being compelled to answer for it. Sunset Cox may cry out "bloody shirt" until his throat is hoarse, but so long as the facts remain, the "bloody shirt" will continue to wave. The Hamburg massacre cannot be ignored, nor thrown out of consideration by charges of demagogism. It is, in itself, a bloody, indisputable fact—vile, disgraceful fact, that must be set in continual judgment against the Democracy who apologize for it. Better to acknowledge it than to extenuate and sustain it. The very occurrence of such a disgraceful fact, with the United States forces still on South Carolina ground, is proof of what outrages would follow the withdrawal of those forces. There can be no substantial peace in the South that is not maintained by force of arms; and the demand of such demagogues as Sunset Cox that the troops should be removed, is but the same as demanding that the Democracy may establish a reign of terror, and substitute lynch law for the law of order.

"A BARREL OF MONEY."

The common report that MORRISSEY, on behalf of TILDEN, took "a barrel of money" with him to St. Louis to aid him in securing the nomination of that gentleman for President, has excited a great deal of fun, mockery and derision, but has no where been met with merited indignation. "A barrel of money," in the gambling lingo of JOHN MORRISSEY and his gang of buffers and blacklegs, means an unlimited supply of cash; and the boast of the great gambler that he was entrusted with so vast a supply of means was properly understood as an indication that TILDEN had entrusted *him* with all the money he could use in a Democratic National Convention, and that he was the disbursing agent of the great champion of Democratic "reform."

That money was sent to St. Louis to bring about TILDEN'S nomination we are not permitted to doubt; and that MORRISSEY made use of it, as occasion offered, is equally free from doubt. How much was used, and upon how many, does not appear; but MORRISSEY was particularly anxious to create the impression that there was plenty of it, and as the railroad wrecker is worth five millions of dollars, accumulated from the wrecks of sundry unfortunate railroad corporations, it is presumable that it was used wherever needed, and that enough of it was used to secure the two-thirds vote which TILDEN received.

There is nothing unusual in this fact, in such a connection. MORRISSEY was engaged in a work which properly belongs to the leadership, in dishonesty and fraud, and TILDEN knew precisely the men who could be reached by such an argument. TILDEN was neither ashamed nor afraid to furnish it, nor MORRISSEY to disburse it; and the convention itself raised no voice of remonstrance against it, as both of these shrewd knaves foresaw. They knew what they were about and whom they had to deal with. It seems to have been a regular business transaction throughout.

But it is extremely marvelous that such an open purchase of a Presidential nomination should be received so calmly and should be treated as a mere matter of course. There is no indignation expressed at it, in any quarter. The sincere reformers, the men who gathered at New York and demanded the selection, by both parties, of Presidential candidates free from the stain of personal impurity, do not include it as a potent fact in making up their judgments. They do not, in fact, take it into the account, and pass it by as an idle rumor, unworthy of notice or consideration.

But, *is* it unworthy of notice? Is not this indifference to the current circulation of such a story evidence that the public mind has become so accustomed to charges of the mercenary use of money as to pay no heed to them? The time was when the public mind was so sensitive to such reports that they would have been fatal to any one who was the subject of them. Familiarity with them has bred contempt of their truth; and it was probably a knowledge of this fact that led TILDEN and MORRISSEY to cast all fear of it aside. They calculated that the honest portion of the community would not believe the charge, even if proved, and that with the other portion it would make no difference. It is certain that they have not miscalculated the effect of their acts; and that the men who are really and truly seeking for governmental reform are much more easily deluded by empty and false professions of honesty than convinced of open dishonesty practised before their very eyes. Unfaithfulness in office is the one great crime they want to put down; and they are so intent upon that, that they overlook the corrupt use of money in obtaining nominations for office.

To our eyes, unfaithfulness *in* office begins with unfaithfulness *in obtaining* office. TILDEN would resent being called a dishonest man; yet he does not scruple to associate with the blackleg, MORRISSEY, nor to let that bully boast, in TILDEN'S name, that he is loaded down with money to be used in promoting his nomination. Which is the worst: to buy your way into office, or to steal after you get in? We leave the problem to the casuists to settle.

ACCORDING to the Providence *Journal*, Senator ANTHONY'S paper, "Washington is full of Confederate army and navy officers, many of them West Pointers, who deserted to the enemy in the war, all engineering for the reduction of both branches of the service. Everybody knows that the reduction, if forced by the House of Representatives, will be temporary. The best officers, those who are at a time of life when they cannot enter upon new employments, those whose education, training and capacity make them most valuable to the country—will be the first to go. And when the army and navy are again filled up to the necessities of the service the Confederate officers hope they will fill the places."

THE SHINPLASTER CANDIDATE.

The Lansing *Republican* furnishes us the following facts, compiled from official sources, as to the connection of TILDEN with the issue of shinplasters in Michigan. By this speculation he cleared immense sums of money at the expense of the miners and laborers in his employ. Hear what the *Republican* says:

On October 5, 1864, there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in this city, the articles of association of the Iron Cliffs Mining Company. The stockholders were Wallace B. Ogden, who held 1,000 shares; I. W. Foster, 400 shares, and Samuel J. Tilden, 18,600 shares, each share being of the par value of $25. Mr. Tilden therefore owned ninety-three per cent. of all the original stock of this company, or $465,000 par value out of $500,000.

This mining enterprise was extremely profitable. According to the annual report, made September 16, 1874, and sworn to by S. J. Tilden, a director, now on file in the Secretary of State's office, the real and personal estate, improvements and credits, at that time amounted to $2,197,340 53, and the total debts to $770,775, thus showing an increase of $926,573 83 in the property above the $500,000 capital paid in, besides the dividends declared in ten years' business.

But Mr. Tilden was not satisfied with these enormous profits. He caused to be issued the sum of $4,552,094 in shinplasters, printed of the size of ordinary bank bills, and closely imitating them, with "green backs" to make them look like United States money.

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This paper was paid out to the laborers and other creditors of that mine at its par value, but was really not redeemable until seventy days after presentation to the treasurer at New York city. This made the shinplasters worth only from ninety to ninety-five cents on the dollar in trade through that section of the upper peninsula where they were taken at all.

The act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, section 110, declares that "a duty of one-twelfth of one per cent. each month shall be paid on the average amount of circulation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company or person, including as circulation all certified checks and all notes or other obligations circulated or intended to be circulated or used as money."

* * * * * * *

Further on, in the same act, a law on the statute book of Michigan (compiled laws of 1871, section 7,744) forbids "the issue of any bills, notes, due bills, drafts or other evidences of debt, or the circulation of bank bills, to be loaned or put in circulation as money or a circulating medium," except by regular banking corporations, and makes "any person or members of any corporation violating this act liable to three years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding $1,000." When some counterfeits of this rag currency were discovered in 1874, and the Iron Cliffs Company sued the counterfeiters, they escaped, under the instructions of Circuit Judge O'Grady to the jury, because such bills could not be the subject of forgery, as "a spurious, worthless, lawless, bastard currency," not protected by law.

Dissatisfied with the profits he could make on an unlawful currency—one which compelled the holders to wait seventy days for payment after presentation—Mr. Tilden kept back the specific tax, levied under the laws of the State of Michigan, to which his company owed its corporate existence. The Iron Cliffs mine made no reports for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, such as required by our compiled laws, section 2,855; and the Auditor General, under act of January 29, 1873, was obliged to assess the tax by estimating the product. This estimated the product of 1868 as a basis, he figured the tax to be paid for 1869, and taking that of 1869, he figured the tax for 1870. In 1871, after the Constitution, years, the company made a report of its product such as is required every year, but it paid none of the tax for these three years until July 24, 1872, and then it paid $41,041 73 in a lump. Half this amount was returned by the State to Marquette county, where the Iron Cliffs mine is located, under section 19 of article X of the Constitution. Mr. Tilden had kept the people of that county awaiting his convenience for payment of three years' taxes in which they had a half interest.

All these facts are drawn from the official records of our State or of the United States.

Truly, we opine, the workingmen of the country will agree with Governor DIX that TILDEN himself stands in "urgent need of reform."

LOOK TO THE LISTS.

It is early, yet, to be looking to the assessment lists, but it is not out of place to call attention to them, now, so that intelligent votes are annully lost in this city and county by a neglect to comply with the requirements of the law relative to assessments and payments of taxes. All persons, to secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, must be assessed two months before election and have paid a State and county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month preceding the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting.

The election will be held on "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," being this year the 7th day of the month.

Monday, September 4, is the last day for being assessed.

Tuesday, October 4, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Tuesday, October 4, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

THE recent international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Toronto, Canada, was a notable gathering, delegates representing fifty-two States and provinces having been in attendance. The New York *Mail* furnishes some interesting particulars concerning the progress of the association during the past year. Returns were received from 789 societies, being 242 more than have ever reported in any previous year, and, despite the financial depression, an increase of $128,842 is shown in the valuation of buildings, the total being $1,862,765, as against $1,734,150 a year ago. There are also forty five associations whose building funds aggregate $232,392, thus making a total property valuation of $2,095,385. Of the 789 societies reporting, 704 have a membership aggregating 89,933. Other interesting items are as follows: The annual current expenses reported by 388 amount to $304,600; 287 keep open reading rooms, and 160 of these report a daily attendance of 10,273; 226 own libraries, numbering 173,701 volumes; and of these 177 are valued at $162,311; 62 own furniture, whose estimated value is $107,278; 68 provide situations, and of these 54 have found employment for 9,482 persons; 261 observed the day of prayer in November; 86 daily prayer meetings are held; 520 hold regular weekly prayer meetings; 140 held 225 open air meetings per week; 135 other weekly meetings in jails, hospitals, school houses and elsewhere have been held by 460 associations; 209 conduct a weekly Bible class, and 145 report an average weekly attendance of 5,859. In this enumeration the statistics relating to the thirty-nine German speaking associations are not included. One hundred and six persons are acting as general secretaries and agents of the various associations, and of the State and International Committees. In five provinces, thirty-six States, one Territory and the District of Columbia, the Executive Committee is represented by corresponding members. Under their auspices and in connection with the State and Provincial Committees with which, in Canada and in eighteen States, they are associated, two provincial and eighteen State conventions have been held the past year. At these twenty conventions 393 associations were represented by 1,430 delegates, being more than double the number of associations and four times the number of delegates present at the Richmond Convention last summer. At every one of these conventions the Executive Committee was represented and the international work explained and favorably received. Special mention was made in the report of the Executive Committee of the important services rendered by our fellow-townsman, Mr. THOMAS K. CREE, whose recent tour through the South has done much to awaken a new interest in the movement in that section. In this tour twenty-two cities and towns were visited, 7,396 miles traveled, 203 meetings held and many associations revived, reorganized or newly formed. Delegates from a number of these Southern societies were in attendance at the Toronto Convention. Among other notable successes of the year was the work done among the railroad employees of the country. Along the 80,000 miles of American railroads 800,000 men are employed, who are subjected to great temptations, and of whom many are out of the reach of the organized churches. The Christian associations have entered this field and have organized reading rooms and branch societies at many central points. As the *Mail* justly observes: "Taken altogether, this Christian association movement is one whose activity, progress and faithfulness may well challenge admiration and provoke to similar good works many thousands of apathetic church members who appear to think that Christianity consists mainly in taking thinks easy in the pews."

THE House bill, which has passed and been sent to the Senate, to compel the Pacific Railroads to settle with the Government and provide for the extinction of their debt to it, is not just such a bill as should have passed, but we are sincerely desirous it may become a law. In all fairness, the Government might have demanded much more exacting terms, and the railroad companies may thank their stars at getting off so well; yet the probability is that they will refuse to comply with even the mild terms thus offered them, and resort to litigation for the delay which will afford them longer time for their peculiar methods of operation upon Congress. The present law requires them to pay five per cent. of their net earnings into the United States Treasury; but they have refused to do it, upon the ridiculous plea that they *have* no net earnings, although they have for years declared and paid dividends to their stockholders. This is a specimen of their purpose to resist all attempts to compel them to meet their obligations to the Government, and the law which has just passed the House, is an effort to bring them to their senses. It provides:

First—The "net earnings," of which five per centum per annum is required by the existing law to be paid into the United States, are defined to be the gross receipts less only the actual operating expenses.

Second—The Secretary of the Treasury is to retain the whole amount earned by any Pacific railroad for Government transportation, one-half to be immediately applied to the liquidation of interest advanced on subsidy bonds, and the other half to make part of a sinking fund.

The third section requires that on the 1st of February of each year the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies shall pay into the Treasury to the credit of said sinking fund $1,500,000 each, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the five per cent. payment and the Government transportation account (together with this sum) amount in the aggregate to twenty-five per cent. of the whole net earnings of each company for the year ended with the previous December. The net earnings are to be computed as above defined, and no provision is made for reinvesting or compounding the interest or the sums thus paid, but it is simply required that they shall be invested in United States bonds. The same requirements are made in regard to the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific of the Union Pacific, except that the amounts of their annual payments are estimated at $350,000, $100,000, and $75,000 respectively.

The fourth section provides that whenever it is satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of the Treasury, by any of said companies, that seventy five per cent. of its net earnings for any year will be insufficient to pay interest for said year upon obligations paramount to those of the United States, and that such interest has been paid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain as much of the twenty five per cent. as was thus applied. The sixth section prohibits the payment of any dividend by any of the companies at any time when it is in default of any amount required to be paid to the United States. Officers violating this section shall be liable to $10,000 fine and one year's imprisonment. It is next provided that the bonds shall be paid out of the sinking fund as they mature, and that said sinking fund shall be used as the security for all prior mortgages, and creditors paramount to the United States by the companies shall not be released from the duty of paying the interest on their other funds. By the ninth section the United States claim is made to cover all property granted to or acquired by the companies.

The remaining sections make it the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute for the benefit of the United States all violations of the act, provide a failure for six months to comply with its requirements shall operate as a forfeiture of charter; declare that this act shall be held as an amendment to the act of July 1st, 1864, and, finally, reserve the right to alter or amend them further or to repeal them altogether.

TILDEN was one of the men who, during the war, got up a society in New York to circulate literature favorable to the rebel cause. *Harper's Weekly* thus gives the details:

One of the most deadly blows aimed at the efficiency of the resistance which the country was the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Political Knowledge—that is, of what were known as "copperhead" documents—which was formed in New York in February, 1863, one of the dark hours of the war. It was a time when every generous, patriotic heart was seeking how to encourage and multiply the soldiers in the field, and how to stimulate the devotion of the country to sustain the Administration. This was the moment in which a circular was issued for a meeting at Delmonico's, on the Fifth avenue. It was addressed, of course, to those who were known to be unfriendly to the war; and it was signed, among others, by A. Belmont, Fernando Wood, George Ticknor Curtis, Loring Andrews and Samuel J. Tilden. It is notorious that these are the names of some of the most malignant of the New York opponents of the war. Mr. Sidney E. Morse, of the New York *Observer*, presided at the meeting. Among the speakers were Mr. James Brooks, who, late in the war, which became afterward noted, that he had seen men sitting on the stumps by the roadside in the woods of the South who were unable to read or write, but who knew more of government and political questions than the best of New England children with all their book-learning; and he lustily denounced Northern fanatics and abolitionists. He was followed by Cyrus Mason (a man well known to many New Yorkers), by George Ticknor Curtis, and by Samuel J. Tilden. The meeting decided to form a society to publish and diffuse sound political information—that is, as the result showed, the most incendiary compromising Copperhead speeches and pamphlets. A Committee on Publications and one on Finance, of which Samuel J. Tilden was a member, were appointed, and a week later the organization was completed by making Mr. S. F. B. Morse Permanent President, Loring Andrews Treasurer, and Cyrus Mason Corresponding Secretary and General Agent. Then operations began.

These consisted of the occasional publication of pamphlets, the study of which is to-day profoundly suggestive. Their main object was twofold; first, to show the political tendency of human slavery; and second, to prove that every great measure of the war was unconstitutional. The first pamphlet issued contained an account of the speeches of Mr. Morse and Mr. Brooks, delivered at the Delmonico meeting, with a letter from Samuel J. Tilden to the *Evening Post*, denying that the movement was in any sense a revolutionary or treasonable intrigue. Mr. Tilden's letter, written at the moment when the issue of the contest was most uncertain, was calculated to persuade the country that the measure of the war were perilous usurpations, and that liberty and the Government were particularly safe in the hands and faiths of Abraham Lincoln's administration. Mr. Tilden stated that when Mr. Preston King asked him to co-operate in the formation of the Republican party he replied that it would be a dangerous agency, and either a political blunder or crime, as creating a conflict in which the Government would perish. The first pamphlet issued was followed by a speech of Mr. Turpie, then Senator from Indiana, of the kind that Mr. Pendleton and Fernando Wood and the other "peace" men were in the habit of making. Other numbers of the series were, "Emancipation and its Results," showing that it had always been a misfortune, and the ovation at the Academy of Music on the Fourth of July, 1863, when Governor Seymour made a speech fomenting the utmost hostility of all the Democratic party unquestionably inciting the draft riots of ten days later. There were also the "Bible View of Slavery," the speech of Pugh for Vallandigham, the letter of the Albany Copperheads to Mr. Lincoln of the 30th of June, 1863, and others of the same kind.

This was the business in which Mr. Tilden was engaged in the crisis of the struggle for national existence. This was the measure of his patriotism, and this was his view of Mr. Lincoln's policy and conduct.

THE New York papers contain tables showing the commerce of that port for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. We give the figures thus compiled, as compared with the previous two years:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Entered for consumption	$165,478,543	$162,533,613	$132,027,678
Do. for warehousing	116,407,703	94,909,969	81,992,121
Free goods	36,380,050	38,483,746	34,035,051
Specie & bull'n	18,324,557	11,437,898	8,148,885
Total entered at port	$336,090,852	$307,363,126	$306,713,715
Withdrawn from warehouse	113,783,439	96,378,837	89,607,453

On this table the *Journal of Commerce* says:

The decline last year was almost wholly in general merchandise. Formerly the receipts of foreign dry goods comprised a little more than one-third of the total imports at this port. In 1870-1, out of $358,173,232 there were $9,443,737 of specie and bullion, $126,123,210 in dry goods, and only $222,606,285 in general merchandise. For the year ending June 30, 1872, out of $415,808,912 landed here, $139,903,902 consisted of dry goods. In 1874 the total dropped to $336,090,844 out of an aggregate of $396,062,852, showing only twenty-seven per cent. of dry goods. There was about the same proportion in 1875; and for the year just ended the relation of the totals is not materially changed. In general merchandise we include sugar, tea, coffee, spices, metals, hides, wool, liquors, drugs, india rubber, hemp, leather and a great variety of similar products and manufactures. A little table classifying these imports may be worth preserving:

DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Dry goods	$105,706,644	$106,501,219	$ 88,058,993
General mdse	271,058,652	249,423,979	210,505,384
Specie & bull'n	18,324,556	11,437,898	8,148,885
Total imp'ts	$396,090,852	$367,363,126	$306,713,715

This shows a remarkable decline in imports and in exports the figures also show a falling off:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Dom. prod'ce	$293,469,949	$253,225,037	$249,303,527
For. free g'ds	1,997,436	2,405,472	2,271,677
Do. dutiable	8,721,748	6,305,583	7,326,725
Specie & bull'n	50,459,043	81,958,900	45,827,645
Total exp'ts	$354,648,176	$343,984,992	$304,829,574
Do. excl'ive of specie	304,189,133	262,026,092	258,001,929

It is noteworthy that, while the exports fall off at New York, they increase at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This indicates a transfer of the export trade to other seaports, and although we have no aggregated figures to show it, we have no doubt that what has been lost at New York has been fully made up at the other ports referred to.

THE Chamber of Commerce, of Odessa, the great grain mart of Europe, has addressed a letter to the Russian Government upon the subject of the continual decline of the grain trade at that point. The competition of America alarms them. They furnish trade returns for a number of years back, showing how the supremacy of the Black sea region has been gradually encroached upon by the United States until at last the tables have been turned altogether, and Odessa is now distanced in the competition. The opening to ocean commerce of the water way of the Mississippi by the improvements now being made is viewed with great apprehension. The chamber despairs of regaining the trade that has been lost in the English market, and even expresses a fear that the German market will be affected by American competition. In such a case Odessa would be altogether shorn of her prosperity, and the docks constructed at such an enormous cost would be deserted. There can be no question that, if the mouth of the Mississippi can be made deep enough to permit unobstructed commerce, the direct grain trade of the South and West with Europe will soon throw Odessa and all other European shipping ports into the shade. What has already been attained in the American grain trade with Europe has been reached under the many discouragements which have grown out of the varying rates of the railroads which have carried the bulk of the grain exported to Europe; and when a continuous and cheap water transportation has been established, the whole produce of the Mississippi Valley will find its way to Europe under circumstances much more favorable than any that have yet been realized. We do not wonder that Odessa sees and dreads the coming doom of her trade.

HON. E. W. STOUGHTON, who presided at the HAYES and WHEELER ratification meeting in New York, has not heretofore acted with the Republicans. He has been an active Democrat, and his late colleagues do not relish the flavor of this new dose of STOUGHTON. This is the way in which he exploded TILDEN'S pretensions as a reformer.

"Although Mr. Tilden was a member of Tammany Hall, and in close communion with the chiefs of that order when they were plundering the city of millions, he failed to discover, and if he suspected failed to disclose, the means by which vast sums were obtained by them in which he was in close and daily intercourse, and by the use of portions of which party elections in which he took a deep interest were successfully conducted. It was not until after the disclosure of the gigantic frauds by which this city had been despoiled that Mr. Tilden, driven to the front by the universal disgust manifested by his party, and assisted also by a desire to punish Tweed and Sweeney for failing to elevate him, as in the zenith of their power they might have done, took a place with others as counsel to assist in punishing Tweed and others connected with him for their frauds. It is rare, indeed, that the counsel who aids in bringing criminals to justice assumes the title, or becomes dignified with the name of reformer. Other counsel were equally efficient with Mr. Tilden in performing this work. He and they became prosecuting attorneys and counsel for the city, after a vigilant, persistent and fearless press had ferreted out the crime and unearthed the offenders."

THE semi-annual circular of DUN, BARLOW & CO., of the Mercantile Agency, is not as reassuring as it might have been. It furnishes the following figures showing the number of failures throughout the United States and Canada for the first two quarters of the present year, together with the amount of liabilities, comparing the same with the corresponding figures in 1875:

First Quarter.	No.	Amount.
1875	1,960	$43,000,000
1876	2,064	84,000,000
Second Quarter.	No.	Amount.
1875	1,561	$33,000,000
1876	1,996	43,000,000
Six Months.	No.	Amount.
1875	3,521	$ 76,000,000
1876	4,060	127,000,000

This is not alarming, but is not encouraging. It is to be noted, nevertheless, that the number of failures in the last three months are less in number by 1,000 than in the preceding three months of this year, while the liabilities show a decline of $21,000,000, both items showing an improvement of over forty per cent. This variation is greater than ever before in the same period, and happily in this instance the variation is in the right direction. There is not a great deal to cheer us in this, but still it shows that we have passed the worst; and we have reason to hope that the disaster of 1873 has now accomplished about all it was capable of doing. Henceforward we may look for a change for the better.

EVERY ONE must have noted quietly, for himself, what has never yet been noted publicly; that the Democrats, no matter how badly they are beaten in their campaigns, always *begin* them with blow and brag. In 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, and every year since, they started out with a grand blast and ended with a grand fizzle. They come up to the scratch, every year, fresh and vigorous, with the lungs of chanticleer and a grand hurrah as to what they are going to do, and they end with an acknowledgment that they have been badly beaten. There is something essentially gaseous in the party, and that is why HORATIO SEYMOUR let himself out in this style in his speech of July 10, 1868, accepting the Democratic nomination:

"I have been caught up by the whelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change. I congratulate you upon the victories every where that we are to triumph at the next election."

It is exactly in this bombastic manner that TILDEN is now talking; and the boastful bearing of his supporters, who have been so often whipped and so rarely successful, reminds us of the advice which the King of Judah once gave to his boastful brother of Israel: "Let not him that putteth on his armor boast as he that putteth it off."

MR. SAMUEL MASON, late President of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, sends to the Sheffield (Eng.) *Telegraph* a communication in which he states that he left England for the United States in 1844, and that the cutlery business has grown up, in this country, since that time. After enumerating the various large establishments for that manufacture on this side of the water, and the progress made therein, he says:

All those works, besides thirty-three more of a smaller class, are manufacturers of pocket and table cutlery. All these have been established in less than thirty-three years. Where is the progress, in America or Sheffield? When I returned to my native town nine months ago I looked for the improvements made during the thirty-one years of my absence, but I looked in vain, the same old smithy, and cutlers' shop, no improvement, the poor, pallid-faced, consumptive-looking cutler at work in his box. Well may he drink down beer and sing—"We'll not go home till morning."

Sheffield must bestir herself if she intends even to retain her present trade. I am aware that Sheffield manufacturers are looking forward to the next Presidential election in hopes of a reduction of tariff. Sheffield will be mistaken. It is not to the interest of America to reduce the tariff. If philosophy is history teaching by example, then protection is the true philosophy of the American Government, since every successful nation which has any element of wealth that needs protection has conferred it.

THERE is nothing so inexorable as the logic of facts. The free trade argument has always been that protection inevitably tended to increase prices, and free trade to reduce them. When, owing to the free trade policy of the Canadian Government, the only sugar refinery of the Dominion was closed, the anti-tariff advocates claimed that the price of sugar would be lowered. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, however, whose position in commercial circles is said to be a guarantee of his knowledge and reliability, states that while, at this time, last year, the refinery supplied white crushed sugar at eight to eight and a quarter cents per pound, yellow from seven and a quarter to eight cents, and ground or granulated at eight and a half cents, not only has the promised reduction under free trade failed to be realized, but that while raw and yellow sugars have remained at the same figures, granulated sugar has advanced from eight and a half to ten cents, and it is difficult to get orders filled even at the latter figure.

ONE of the most prominent members of the committee which waited upon Governor TILDEN to tell him what he already knew, that he had been nominated for President at St. Louis, was BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Indiana, who was as an active Knight of the Golden Circle during the war. His speech to TILDEN was something remarkable. The Philadelphia *North American* says of it:

He traced the history of the country down to 1860, recounted the numerous hairbreadth escapes of the Constitution with pre-Rhanaelitan fidelity, *and then made a leap from* 1860 *to* 1876. For sixteen years the muse of history slumbered, and Mr. Hanna has no recollection of the events into the deeps of which he and his party floundered and were lost. Well, when a party makes history of which it is ashamed, perhaps the best thing it can do is to ignore it, even though to do so create a hiatus of sixteen years in the history of a nation.

We suppose, from what we can glean of TILDEN'S war record, that he was as much ashamed of that interval as HANNA was, and would be glad of the chance to blot it out.

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